

Midd Club

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

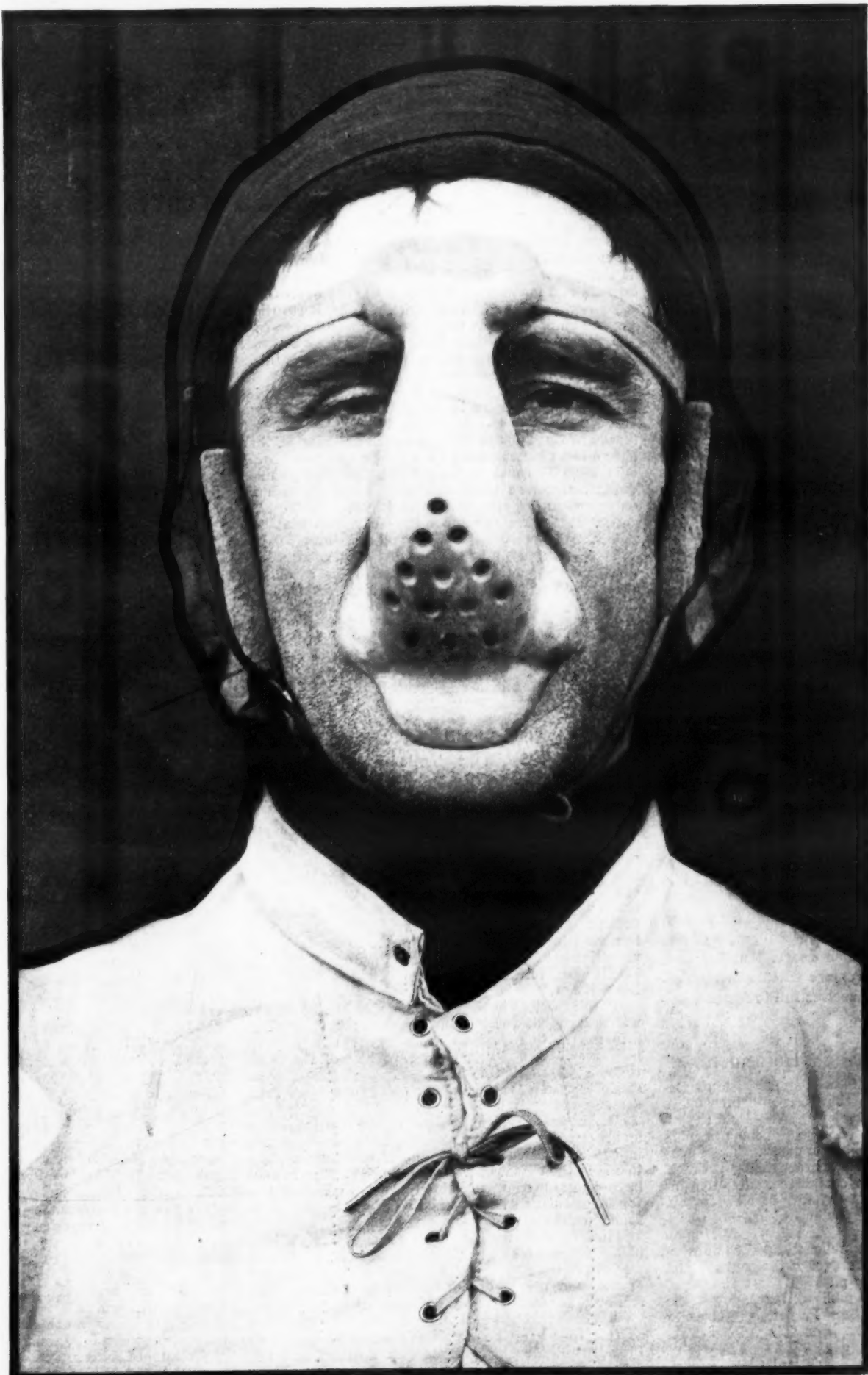
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THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Thursday, November 2, 1905

"On to Richmond!" Once More.

IF ANYTHING were needed to obliterate the last trace of sectional feeling in the South, President Roosevelt's visit has done the work. The splendid hospitality, characteristic of its people, with which the South received the President has made a profound impression on the entire country. That it impressed the President most deeply is evidenced by the eloquence and earnestness with which he recognized it in all his speeches. If any one had said twenty—yes, even ten—years ago that a Republican President, speaking in the capital of Virginia, would pay a glowing tribute of admiration to General Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson and to the brave men who fought under these immortal leaders in the bloody "sixties," he would have been regarded as a fool or a fanatic. But President Roosevelt, in his speech at Richmond, did not hesitate to proclaim the gospel of brotherhood and affection between the North and the South. His thrilling tribute of admiration was paid to the bravery alike of those who wore the blue and the gray. No one could more fitly address the people of the South in this strain than the President, whose own mother was a Southern woman, and two of whose uncles were among the bravest officers in the Confederate navy.

For many years we have preached this gospel of peace in these columns from week to week, and we rejoice that the day has come at last when, in the beautiful capital of the Confederacy, the greatest leader of the Republican party has found opportunity publicly to claim the right of all the people, North and South, to honor Lee and Jackson and those who followed them fighting for a cause they believed to be just, and for which they poured out their blood like true American heroes.

We are not surprised that, in their wild enthusiasm for President Roosevelt, many of the people of the South voiced the wish of their hearts that he serve another term. Some things are written in the destinies of men that they themselves fail to foresee, and Henry Watterson knows it.

Republicans Are the Reformers.

NOW THAT the country is hearing criticism of Republicans for various things, it will be well to call attention to the fact, sometimes overlooked, that nearly all the reforming which is being done anywhere is being done by the Republican party. The insurance irregularities in New York are being revealed by a Republican legislative committee. Republicans have given Colby his famous victory in New Jersey. The power of Addicks, of Delaware, has been suppressed by the Republicans. The grafters' ring in Philadelphia is fought by Republicans, and will be overthrown by them in the final stages of the contest, just as it was in the preliminary phases a short time ago, when Mayor Weaver, a Republican, rose against the combine. In Milwaukee, San Francisco, and other places the Republicans have been doing effective reform work.

While on his visit to the Lewis and Clark exposition Governor Folk, of Missouri, was hailed in many places as the Democracy's next candidate for President. It was Republicans who held up Folk's hands while he was circuit attorney in St. Louis, and while he was assailing Democratic and Republican boodlers in that city and in the Missouri State capital. The fear that the Republicans might adopt him forced the

Democrats to nominate him for Governor in 1904. Republican votes elected him Governor. If he should receive the Democratic nomination in 1908 it would be because of the prestige which Republican support gave him in his career as a reformer.

Long periods of sway, such as the Republican party has had in many States, and in the country at large, incite abuses. Power attracts crooks, but the Republican party has shown thus far that it can correct abuses and eliminate crookedness and punish crooks. The work which has been done, under President Roosevelt's direction, in the Post-office, Interior, and Agricultural departments at Washington proves the courage and intelligence of the Republicans in rooting out rascality of all sorts. No other political organization which the country has known has done so much reform work, and has done it so promptly and so effectively, as the Republican party.

Give Roosevelt a Chance at Panama.

THE EMPHATIC assurances given by President Roosevelt, in his recent speech at Jacksonville, Fla., that the Panama Canal will be built should convince the most skeptical of the sure success of that great enterprise. The President said that only those of little faith and of hysterical tendencies doubted the possibility of accomplishing the work. The people of the United States in general, he declared, had the faith, resolution, and virile fibre necessary to pushing the admittedly difficult task to completion.

Much unnecessary ado has been made in the public press and elsewhere over the conditions of life at Panama and the preliminary work of canal digging. The fault-finding over these matters has come about largely through the unfortunate American habit of expecting that our Romes will be built in a day, that changes which it may take years to accomplish should be effected in a fortnight. It is precisely in this spirit that the government was attacked and accused of neglect and inefficiency because it did not overturn in a year or so the work of centuries in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. It was only a few months ago that the government actually took over the work of canal construction at Panama, and yet a loud fuss is being made in various quarters because sanitary conditions down there are not yet what they should be, the labor problem settled, and all other difficulties straightened out.

Chairman Shonts, of the canal commission, has shown in an interview that the American government officials on the canal are fully cognizant of the peculiar difficulties before them, and are proceeding with all due promptness, energy, and intelligence to "create sound, underlying conditions." He shows that the yellow-fever peril is not nearly so alarming as it has been represented to be in some alarmist reports, and that the scale of wages and salaries for canal employees is on a scale adequate to the risks and discomfords of the situation. For ourselves, we have never had the slightest doubt that under President Roosevelt's general oversight, and the direct supervision of Governor Magoon and his associates at the isthmus, the work of construction would proceed with all reasonable dispatch and under the best conditions attainable.

Roosevelt and Ohio.

THE MOST significant development of this fall's political campaigns is the widespread interest the churches are taking in practical politics. Their influence is being decidedly felt in the Philadelphia and New York City municipal campaigns. In Ohio many temperance organizations are profoundly interested in the gubernatorial contest. The struggle in that State this year has become so bitter and acute that it is rapidly resolving itself into a contest involving the national administration, and it is not surprising that, as the spokesman of President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft has gone into the "Buckeye" State to appeal to all the friends of the President to stand steadfastly in behalf of Governor Herrick and the entire Republican State ticket.

Public interest in the Ohio campaign has become so widespread that we have sent one of our special writers into the State to review the situation, and we print his fair-minded and very clear exposition of the situation elsewhere in this issue. As the situation now discloses itself, it seems very clear that Democratic demagogues, who have never, in all the history of their party, been identified with Christian influences and with the temperance element, are using both these influences and this element in the most shameless way to aid in the defeat of a Governor and of a party that have jointly been responsible for every effective law for the regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic found in the statutes of Ohio.

Much mischief has been done already by this unholy alliance, but it is not too late to undo some of it, and we believe that the appeal to the sober second thought of the best people of Ohio made by Secretary Taft and by other distinguished representatives of the national administration will be most effectual. For Ohio at this time to strike a blow at the administration of President Roosevelt would be a cruel wrong, and the defeat of Governor Herrick would mean nothing else.

A Plea for an American Sabbath.

THE HON. ANDREW D. WHITE, once president of Cornell University and later ambassador to Germany, has never been regarded as a sectarian nor as puritanic in the obnoxious sense of that term. In

fact, his views on religious matters have been so broad and liberal as to arouse against him in times past the antagonism of some of the defenders of a so-called orthodoxy. All this lends a special weight and significance to Dr. White's recent denunciation of Sunday desecration and Sunday desecrators. The occasion for this utterance arose in the action of Bishop Ludden, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Syracuse, in refusing Christian burial to persons who died by accident on Sunday while culpably violating the duties and obligations of that day. In a letter to the bishop Dr. White heartily commended the stand the former had taken, saying:

"I have, for some time past, watched with ever-increasing regret the tendencies in our large cities, and, indeed, to some extent in the country districts, toward a complete paganizing of American life as regards the first day of the week. The extremes to which our communities have gone of late in appointing every sort of game and amusement through the morning hours, and of making Sunday resorts less and less decent, are such as to create just alarm among all thinking citizens. It was under this conviction that I observed the very bold and noble stand which you have taken."

This is the view, as we have said, not of an extremist nor a fanatic, but of a liberal, broad-minded man, who sees, as every one must see who is clear-eyed and of a sound, moral make-up, that the increasing tendency toward Sunday desecration should be checked not only in the interests of religion, but in the interests of law, order, and public morality. For the open, flagrant, and defiant violations of the Sunday laws and of long-established and honored Sabbath customs and usages are surely symptomatic of a spirit of irreverence for all laws and all moral obligations—a spirit fatal to the well-being of the family, the home, the state, and to every other institution which men hold sacred and dear.

The Plain Truth.

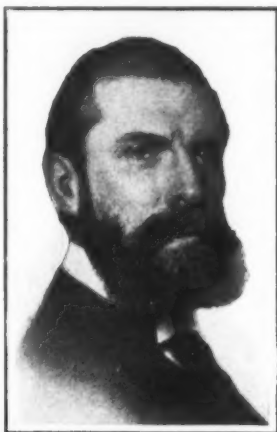
SECRETARY ROOT told the International Sanitary Convention that the cause of war was the mutual failure to appreciate and understand nations. As usual, the concentrated mind of a master lawyer has discovered the essence of martial discord. His panacea is no less important. He says, "Get acquainted." The international conventions, agreements, and discussions have long been regarded as of the highest value to the cultivation of pleasant relations, and it is evident that Secretary Root intends to follow in the footsteps of John Hay.

THE ACTION of the municipal authorities in Brooklyn, ordering the removal of indecent theatrical posters from the billboards in that city, should serve as an example for the authorities in other cities and towns where similar outrages are all the while being perpetrated upon the public. Not the least among the many nuisances which many communities suffer from billboard advertising is this practice of thrusting lewd and indecent pictures into public view. In this way many children of tender years are brought face to face with contaminating and corrupting influences from which they are carefully guarded in their homes. Many a picture is obtruded upon the public gaze from these boards which would never be permitted to enter any respectable newspaper or magazine. The municipal authorities who allow such vile and indecent displays to continue are guilty of a remissness in duty for which they should be called sharply to account by their constituents and fellow-citizens.

IN HIS RECENT article on "American Newspapers" in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, Ambassador Reid, the veteran editor and owner of the *New York Tribune*, has much to say as to the present character, aims, and tendencies of American journalism which his brethren in the craft will do well to hear and heed. While deploring the gross sensationalism and the willful exaggerations of truth of which American newspapers of a saffron hue are guilty, Mr. Reid rightly sees in these only exceptions to the general rule, and is wholesomely and rationally optimistic both as to the present and the future of American newspapers. He speaks of their wonderful news-gathering facilities, the predominance of enterprise over expense, as is shown, for instance, in the full cable dispatches from China at the rate of fifty cents a word, in the circle of correspondents they maintain in all corners of the earth, and so on. But there is one prediction Mr. Reid makes which seems to us specially noteworthy. It is that "the better class of daily newspapers and their readers may come to a mutual understanding that less quantity and better quality would be mutually advantageous." Aside from all other objections to be urged against them, we have long believed that the enormous and heterogeneous mass of material which many of the newspapers furnish in their Sunday editions is a mistake from every point of view, and especially from that of business economy. We do not believe that any real demand exists in the newspaper-reading public for the giving out of these huge, unwieldy, and cumbrous conglomerations of pictures, stories, news features, household departments, "children's pages," and what not, much of which is never read, and is, therefore, quite superfluous. Much excellent material that would otherwise be carefully read and highly valued is literally swamped, buried out of sight, in a superincumbent mass of trivial, thin, and mushy stuff, which could be left out to the advantage of both publishers and readers. We happen to know that the managing editors of several large dailies share our views in this respect, and would have given up their huge Sunday editions long ago had their policy in this matter been dictated wholly by their own ideas of practicability and the rightness of things.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

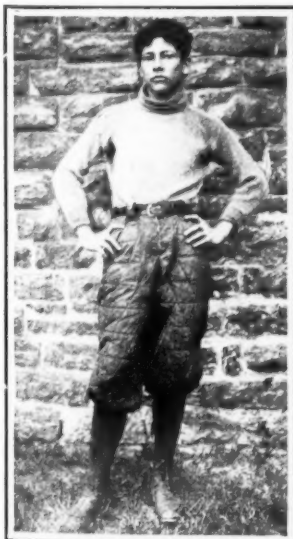
ONE NOTABLE result of the investigation, at New York, of the great insurance companies has been the added prominence and reputation it has brought to the chief inquisitor of the Armstrong Committee, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes. Mr. Hughes first came into wide public notice when he conducted the recent legislative inquiry into the methods of the gas companies. He has displayed so much ability and so much sincerity of purpose in his present task that the Republicans of New York enthusiastically nominated him for mayor in the present campaign. Owing to his sense of duty, Mr. Hughes felt obliged to decline the honor and to keep on with his work as an investigator. Mr. Hughes is a native of New York State of Welsh descent. He is a graduate of Brown University and of the Columbia Law School. He has been a lecturer on law both at Cornell University and the New York Law School, and has been very successful in the practice of his profession. Although only forty-three years of age, he ranks among the keenest analytical lawyers of America. In his conduct of a case Mr. Hughes never forgets a material fact. He is a veritable storehouse of information, and has a genius for skillfully masking a leading question. His patient, quiet, dignified, and earnest manner impresses all who know him. He is an indefatigable worker, but is fond of the recreation afforded by music, golf, and mountain climbing.



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES,
The able chief inquisitor in the great insurance investigation.
MacDonald.

THE PRESS agent has been so valuable a factor in the case of many enterprises, that even the colleges have begun to seek his services in presenting their merits and attractions to the public. Lately the University of Chicago appointed such a helper, and it has claimed the distinction of being the first educational institution in the world to take that step. But the claim is wholly erroneous. Oberlin College, in Ohio, got the start of Chicago about seven years ago when, early in the presidency of the late Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, it made the Rev. James H. Ross, of Boston, its press representative. To Mr. Ross, who has served the institution ably and faithfully, must therefore be accorded the honor of being the first college press agent in the world. Doubtless the example of Oberlin and Chicago will be followed in the near future by many other institutions of learning.

HOW QUICKLY the inhabitants of our Asiatic islands may become animated with the progressive spirit of American ways and institutions is proved in the case of José Burgos, a Filipino lad who is one of the brightest students at the Cincinnati University technical school.



JOSE BURGOS,
Young Filipino student who is a crack football player.
Schmidt.

Burgos, who is seventeen years old, and stands at the head of his classes, is being educated at the expense of the Filipino government. He is said to be the only Filipino football player in the United States, and is making an enviable record on the class team by quick, decisive plays, and his display of good judgment at critical periods. He has developed unusual sprinting qualities, too, which stand him in good stead as one of the end players, while his general knowledge of the game led to his being chosen as coach for the team. Young Burgos saw his first football contest between rival elevens of the American soldiery in the Philippines. He was much impressed and at once announced his ambition to become proficient in the game. Burgos has been in the United States about two years, and will probably continue through the whole course of study at the Cincinnati University.

IT WILL BE remembered that the Grand Duke Cyril, of Russia, was one of the few who escaped from the battle-ship *Petrovsk*, when that ill-fated vessel went down off the harbor of Port Arthur. The duke was picked up quite badly injured, but has since fully recovered. Whether this thrilling episode in the

life of the duke had anything to do with bringing about his marriage to his cousin, the Princess Victoria of Coburg, a niece of King Edward of England, and divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse, brother of the Empress of Russia, we do not know; but the natural supposition is that in this case, as with folk who are not royal, heroism and romance



GRAND DUKE CYRIL AND PRINCESS VICTORIA OF COBURG,
Whose recent marriage angered the Czar and caused him to exile the grand duke.

hastened matters on. The marriage, which took place in Munich, violated the rule of the Greek orthodox church against the matrimonial union of first cousins, and it greatly angered the Czar. The latter has deprived Cyril of all his honors and has exiled him from Russia. The grand duke has bought an estate in Germany, and intends to lead hereafter the life of a country gentleman. The Grand Duke Cyril is the eldest son of the Czar's eldest uncle, Vladimir; the Princess Victoria one of the daughters of the Russian princess who married the Duke of Edinburgh.

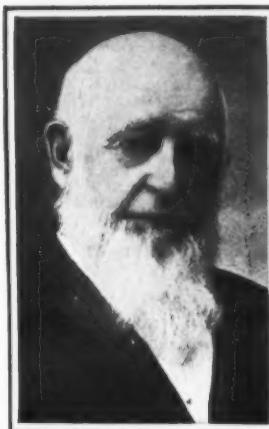
DURING THE Hon. Thomas C. Platt's recent tour through the West, one of the most interested as well as most interesting members of his party was the accomplished wife of the Senator from New York. Mrs. Platt entered into the spirit of the trip with great zest, and found enjoyment not only in observing the remarkable scenery of the region traversed, but also in studying, and to some extent adapting herself to, Western ways and customs. One of the most novel of her experiences while in Colorado was a ride on the



THE LADY AND THE BURRO.
Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, wife of Senator Platt, successfully riding a noted bucking burro in Colorado.—*Francis.*

famous bucking burro Maud, said to be "the terror of all tourists who have ridden over the Moffat road out of Denver." Maud is a sleepy-eyed and inoffensive-looking creature, but this appearance is deceitful, for no sooner does a rider get on her back than she makes desperate efforts to throw him off. Only a few men who have undertaken the feat have been able to stay on during the burro's wild evolutions. Mrs. Platt was the first woman who ever mounted the animal, and the latter attempted to lie down and make her dismount, but all in vain. Our picture shows the lady in a happy mood, having overcome Maud's evil disposition and having the beast in full control. Mrs. Platt's success induced attempts by other ladies of the party to ride the burro, but none of them proved equal to the task.

NO PROFESSION has so direct and important a bearing on the morals of a nation as that of teaching. The influences thrown about a child while in school go quite as far toward moulding his character for good or ill as those of the home. Every teacher worthy of the name impresses his personality on his community, and therefore it must have been a proud moment for the veteran educator, Mr. George H. Linsley, of Jersey City, when, on the occasion of his retirement from service at the advanced age of eighty-five years, he was visited by scores of prominent men whom he had started toward a successful career. Mr. Linsley, who is the



PRINCIPAL GEORGE H. LINSLEY,
New Jersey's best-known educator,
who retired after sixty-five years
of service as a teacher.—*Wilms.*

best-known educator in New Jersey, holds a remarkable record. He has been a teacher for sixty-five years, and for fifty-four years was principal of Public School No. 1, in Jersey City. He established there the first normal school in the State, and was its principal for twenty years. His friends and associates paid a remarkable tribute to his worth when they gathered together on the day that marked the completion of his active work. By an act of the Legislature affecting teachers who have served forty years in one district, he will now enjoy a yearly pension of \$1,200 during the remainder of his life. Mr. Linsley has seen Jersey City grow from a town of 6,500 to a great city of 230,000 inhabitants.

PARAPHRASING a distinguished American, Governor J. Frank Hanly, of Indiana, might well exclaim: "I would rather be right than be Governor." Indeed, that is the substance of his recent declaration that if political humiliation awaited him as a result of his course in bringing corrupt public officials to justice he was willing to pay the price. When he assumed his office, a few months ago, Governor Hanly found that the laws were held in contempt by officials all over the State. Liquor was sold at illegal hours; wine-rooms where men, women, and beardless boys congregated were kept open all night, and gambling machines, pool-rooms, and race-betting were everywhere. The Governor at once set out to enforce the laws, as he had sworn to do, to the terror of bad officials and the joy of all lovers of good government. Men like Governor Hanly lift politics to a high plane.

MANY A seasoned veteran in the police service has fought for years with the worst types of criminals without winning a sergeant's chevrons yet this honor has come easily to Master James Smith, of Albany, N. Y.

The "sergeant," who is three years old, two and one-half feet in height, and weighs twenty-four pounds, enjoys the proud distinction of being the youngest and smallest police officer in the United States. He is the mascot of the Albany police department and wears the uniform of a regular officer of the force. With his policeman's club held proudly under his arm at the most professional angle, the small lad reports daily to Chief Hyatt and Commissioner Cantine, informs them that he is ready for duty, and waits for his orders. Every member of the police department knows him, and he is saluted on all occasions with the formality and solemnity due his rank and years. "Sergeant" Smith is quite as efficient in drill as some of the veteran members of the force, and, despite his diminutive stature, was a conspicuous figure in the recent annual parade of the Albany police and fire departments. He also made a big hit with the chiefs of police who recently held their convention in that city.



"SERGEANT" JAMES SMITH,
Mascot of Albany's police force, and
youngest police officer in the
country.—*Denison.*

A STRIKING instance of heredity is afforded in Francis Kossuth, the Hungarian statesman, who has been striving to enlarge his country's liberties, as his father, the famous patriot, strove for its independence. With him largely rests the peace of Austro-Hungary.

A Remarkable Campaign of Slander in Ohio

By Henry Shedd Beardsley

COLUMBUS, O., October 23d, 1905.

MY TALKS to-day with leading men of Ohio confirm a conviction which I had formed during several days' study of the most unique and astonishing political conflict which I have ever witnessed. My point of view is disinterested. I am in Ohio because the contest here is attracting the attention of the whole United States, and because the friends of President Roosevelt have reached the conclusion that the Democracy is doing its utmost to strike a blow at him here in one of the greatest of all the Republican and Roosevelt States. I found a situation even more surprising than I had anticipated.

Ohio has always been a political battle-ground. The voters of the Buckeye State have been distinguished for their independence. A political manager is never sure of an Ohioan. And this is true because in no other State of the Union is the average of citizenship higher—what I might call more "typically American." Therefore, Ohio is usually taken as an index for the rest of the country; the political results in this State are believed to be indicative of the general trend of American public opinion. But the conditions which are having the greatest influence in the present campaign are purely local. This struggle is one of the bitterest personal fights that Ohio has ever known. Besides, the battle presents some strange anomalies and the queerest of situations.

A Governor and the other State officers, a Legislature, and a member of the Supreme Court are to be chosen November 7th; but, as far as public interest is concerned, all candidates excepting those for the office of Governor are eliminated from consideration; in all the campaigning the other State officers, the Legislature, and the Supreme Court judge are rarely mentioned. The issue seems to be nothing more or less than the personality of Governor Herrick. There appears to be no other important subject of contention, though Secretary Taft has made it clear that the administration of President Roosevelt is also concerned in the outcome.

Both candidates for the highest office in the State are men of large financial responsibility and influence. The Hon. Myron T. Herrick, who was renominated by the Republican party, is president of the Society for Savings, of Cleveland, the largest savings bank in the State, and one of the largest in the United States. It has \$50,000,000 in deposits. The Hon. John M. Pattison, of Cincinnati, the Democratic nominee, is president of the Central Union Life Insurance Company, the biggest life-insurance company in Ohio, having assets of \$43,000,000. Mr. Herrick is head of the largest, Mr. Pattison of the second, financial institution in the State. Until he was elected Governor in 1903, Mr. Herrick had held no public office outside of Cleveland, although he had always taken a prominent interest in public affairs. Mr. Pattison had twice served in the State Legislature of Ohio and twice in the national House of Representatives.

But to the outsider coming into the State and looking over the political ground the strangest effect of the campaign is the nature of the alliance in opposition to the present Governor. In his recent article on wolf-hunting in Texas, President Roosevelt refers to the association of an owl, a prairie-dog, and a rattlesnake in the same hole on the plains. In Ohio, the regular Democratic organization, a coterie of temperance leaders, the race-track gamblers, and a certain saloon element are in the same political bed. One wonders at once what the coterie of temperance leaders are doing in such unusual company; and the explanation of that is the most important feature in the contest. It explains, too, the peculiarly vindictive personal character of the contest.

After several years of activity a group of men in Ohio have organized what is known as the Anti-Saloon League. Its head officers and its workers throughout the State receive substantial salaries and traveling expenses. The perpetuity of these positions depends upon the constant existence of strenuous agitation. The leaders of the Anti-Saloon League have an effective system of collecting money from churches and individuals, so that the contributions made during the last year in Ohio were very large. This sum, or part of it, is now being devoted, much to the annoyance of many friends of Roosevelt among the members of the league, to efforts to effect the triumph of the Democratic party in Ohio.

Why any sincere advocates of the cause of temperance should expect favorable legislation from the Democracy, is a question that at once arises in the mind of any one who is at all familiar with the history and character of political parties in Ohio, or in the United States. The Democratic party has never pretended to include in its legislative achievements acts for the curtailment or suppression of the liquor business. The party, in fact, has been habitually on the other side. All the important temperance measures in any of the States have been Republican measures. The Republicans secured prohibition in Maine, Iowa,

and Kansas. The Democratic party was the opposition in each case. In Ohio the attitude of the two parties on the temperance question has been even more marked. All legislation restricting the sale of intoxicants in the Buckeye State has been initiated and effected by the Republican party. The Democrats have fought this legislation.

These measures include a tax on saloons, local option for municipalities and townships, and finally a law which is driving the saloons out of the home sections of the large cities, so that Ohio is considered a model for other States in the regulation of the saloon business. This last law, probably the best temperance law ever enacted by a State, was obtained through the active co-operation of Governor Herrick. It is known as the Brannock law, and secures local option to residential districts of cities. Its effect already has been, as I say, to remove scores of saloons from residence portions of the larger municipalities and confine them to the business sections.

All this temperance regulation in Ohio has been the result of acts performed by the Republican party during the last quarter of a century. In every instance the Democratic legislators have voted against the anti-saloon laws. Why the temperance leaders who are sharing the funds which they have collected and making a common cause with the Democratic party in Ohio expect that the party which has always consistently opposed temperance legislation will now suddenly become the advocate of even stricter measures than those which are now in force, is certainly a question. Would it not be more reasonable to expect, rather, the repeal of these laws under Democratic control?

But do the anti-saloon leaders actually think that temperance and Democracy can be successfully harnessed together, or is there another and personal motive in the opposition to Governor Herrick and the Republican ticket? Perhaps the answer to this will explain the shameful and bitter slander that is such a surprising feature of this Ohio fight. This brings us to the Brannock bill. By its provisions persons living in any city of Ohio may organize and outline in their home neighborhood what is called a residence district. They may vote that this district shall or shall not have saloons within its limits. The law, as originally introduced in the Legislature, was so strict that, like the prohibition laws in Maine, Kansas, and Iowa, it would not have been effective. Recent statistics showed this curious fact—that more beer is sold in prohibition Kansas than in its neighbor, Missouri, which has liberal license laws. It was the opinion of leading Ohio men, including Secretary Taft, that the Brannock law, as first framed, would defeat its purpose, and, instead of driving out saloons, would lead to wholesale violation and evil secret evasion. Governor Herrick proposed modifications which have actually made the law as it stands one of the strongest and purest that have ever been adopted by any State. The Legislature passed the amended bill and the Governor signed it in spite of the opposition of all the Democratic members, the liquor forces, and the Republican representatives and senators from Cincinnati and Hamilton County (in which Cincinnati is located), who are controlled by George B. Cox. With the aid of Governor Herrick the temperance people of Ohio have gained a great victory, yet the bitter opponents to his re-election are the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League. I can see no other than personal reasons for this. The small coterie which dominates the league and collects its funds can, to my mind, have only two

motives in their peculiarly vicious personal attacks on the Governor and their alliance with the Democracy—one to perpetuate the agitation in order to continue a productive interest in the league, and the other to secure personal revenge by the leaders against Governor Herrick for proposing amendments to the Brannock bill as presented by the anti-saloon leaders. These men, to all appearance, have become ambitious for personal power, and are pursuing in Ohio a policy of "rule or ruin," which, to say the least, will result in injury to the genuine cause of temperance.

Strangest of all is the fact that slander seems to be the weapon that is used by these temperance leaders and their Democratic allies. And the question is at once suggested, Are not these temperance men allowing themselves and the many thousands of dollars which they have collected throughout the State to be used for the benefit of shrewd and wily Democratic politicians, whose principal aim is to discredit the Roosevelt administration in the greatest Republican State in the central West? The abuse against Governor Herrick has in many cases such a hideous form that it cannot be described in detail. The mildest personal charge against the Governor and the president of the largest financial institution in the State is that he is a drunkard. He has been dubbed the "Whiskey Governor" and the words have been put into the mouths of several ministers in the State who have been influenced by the coterie of leaders to whom I have referred. Anonymous letters are received almost daily by Mrs. Herrick, making the most outrageous charges against her husband. Some of these letters have been traced to the building which is the headquarters of the Democratic organization and of the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League. Former political campaigns in Ohio and elsewhere have shown that the policy of personal abuse acts as a boomerang, and the abuse which has been directed against Governor Herrick is sure to react against those who are guilty of it.

Aside from the temperance matter, one other subject which affects Governor Herrick in a personal way is the charge that he is under the control of George B. Cox, the Republican "boss" of Cincinnati. An examination of the administration of the present Governor of Ohio shows no evidence to warrant the belief in Cox's supremacy. Cox opposed Governor Herrick on the Brannock bill, his Hamilton County delegation in the Legislature voting against it. The Governor also opposed certain important canal legislation which Cox, the Cincinnati leader, ardently advocated. The charge of Cox domination has, however, been widely circulated. Another important feature of the fight is the life-insurance question. The people of Ohio are taking an eager interest in the disclosures which are the result of the insurance investigation in New York. It is stated that Ohioans wish to have the insurance question thoroughly looked into in their own State, and it is believed by many, although no charge has been made against the company of which Mr. Pattison is the head, that it would not be wise, under the present conditions in the life-insurance world, to place the head of Ohio's largest company at the head of the State government. An interesting feature in the situation, too, is the fact that the 1,500 agents of Mr. Pattison's company in Ohio are active workers to secure his election.

Governor Herrick's administration of the affairs of Ohio has been clean, efficient and business-like. More than any recent Governor, he has perfected the merit system governing the promotion of officers and employes of the many important public State institutions of Ohio. He has not only done more for the cause of temperance than any other recent Governor of Ohio, but he has performed other important acts in the interest of good morals and right living. Mr. Herrick incurred the enmity of the race-track gamblers by his courageous veto of a bill which, under the guise of a measure for the improvement in the breeding of horses in Ohio, actually repealed the law against selling pools on the races. It was a vicious bill, and though New York tolerates such a measure, Governor Herrick will not have it for Ohio. The decent people of the State are under a debt of gratitude for his manly and decisive stand on this measure.

In describing the Ohio situation it is not necessary to go further than I have done. There is no real issue but that of the supremacy of the Republican party in the State. The Democrats assiduously avoid all national questions. The subject of discussion is the personal character of Governor Herrick, which from an unwarranted, absurd, and wholly unjustified attack in the beginning has descended to the lowest and meanest species of blackguarding. Many of the good people of Ohio in whose name this is being done undoubtedly do not realize the true situation. If they did they would repudiate the unnatural alliance which anti-saloon leaders have formed and the scandalous methods which are being pursued. Most of them will do so before the 7th of November, as the truth begins to dawn upon them, for the truth will surely prevail.

Hew Away!

A MAN at the grindstone, in dim morning light,
Was grinding away on an axe, new and bright;
The others already were chopping away,
But still he ground on in the brightening day.

THEY rested for dinner; he tried with his thumb
The edge of the axe; and they called to him,
"Come!"

But he said: "This edge isn't just perfect as yet;
When it is I'll do chopping enough; don't you fret!"

WHEN they came back at evening the man was
Asleep.
They looked for his axe, far and wide, high and deep;
Till they roused him at last, just to learn that all day
He had ground on the axe till he'd ground it away!

KEEP an edge on your tools, but remember! The test
Is practice, not preaching; that axe is the best
That cuts the most timber. So look out, I say,
Don't grind on your axe till you've ground it away!

ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN.



ADDRESSING THE STUDENTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE AND CITIZENS FROM A GAYLY DECORATED STAND AT DURHAM, N. C.—Holladay.

READING A FEW WORDS FROM HIS NOTES WHILE SPEAKING TO THE TRINITY COLLEGE STUDENTS.
From stereograph, copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.MAKING AN IMPRESSIVE POINT IN HIS DURHAM ADDRESS.
From stereograph, copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.SPEAKING AT DURHAM WITH INTENSE ENERGY. A CHARACTERISTIC FACIAL EXPRESSION.
From stereograph, copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.

PRESIDENT AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WINSTON REVIEWING THE PARADE AT THE STATE FAIR AT RALEIGH, N. C.—From stereograph, copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.



DELIVERING AN ABLE SPEECH ON THE RAILROAD RATE QUESTION, AT THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.—From stereograph, copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.

THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE, GOVERNOR TERRELL, MAYOR WOODWARD, AND SECRETARY LOEB RIDING TO THE PIEDMONT DRIVING CLUB AT ATLANTA, GA.
Speer.ANIMATED MOMENT DURING THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT THE RALEIGH FAIR.
From stereograph, copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.

PIEDMONT DRIVING CLUB, AT ATLANTA, WHERE THE PRESIDENT WAS TENDERED A LUNCH AND A RECEPTION.—Speer.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR STIRS THE SOUTH TO WILD ENTHUSIASM.
HEAD OF THE NATION ADDRESSES LARGE AND APPROVING CROWDS, AND IS TREATED WITH THE UTMOST HOSPITALITY.

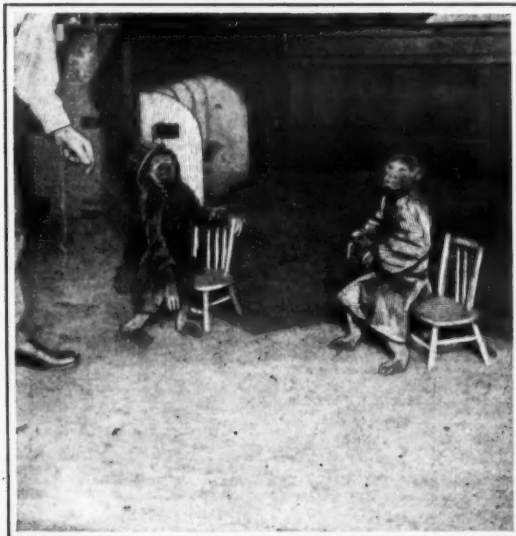
How Monkeys Are Trained

By Harriet Quimby

"TO WHAT a close imitation of the manners of human beings monkeys can be trained is pretty generally known, yet of all the animal world these clever little creatures are the most difficult to teach," says Professor Frederick Macart, the well-known trainer and owner of a monkey circus playing at the various vaudeville houses. "A dog is far more tractable, and can be taught in about half the time that it takes to teach a monkey, although the dog has none of the imitative powers of the latter. It is generally believed that monkeys are trained by taking advantage of their imitative talent, but that supposition is far from right. Like any other animal, the only way to teach one is by patience—months and sometimes years go by before a trick is thoroughly mastered. In the first place, some monkeys are born actors and learn easily, while others can never be taught. Their characters are as varied as those of man."

"It was related by Darwin, in speaking of monkey actors, that trainers found it a good plan to take, if possible, a half-dozen or so from the dealer and keep them for a few days before selecting one. In this way an experienced man can generally determine whether a monkey will make a good actor or not—for it all depends on its power of attention. If in talking or explaining anything to a monkey its attention is easily distracted, as by a fly on the wall or some trifling object, the case is hopeless. If one tries by punishment to make an inattentive monkey act, he turns sulky, and that is the end of it. Take that large monkey in the corner, there, for instance. I nearly sent him into hysterics, and myself as well, trying to teach him to play the bells. The queer little animals have all the nerves of their human brother, and can be trained only ten minutes or so at one time, when they must have a rest, or they will break down; then your training is over for a week or more while they recuperate."

The monkeys in the Macart troupe are trained in a variety of acts. One is a barber, others are waltzers, one large ape rides a bicycle, three are musical, and so on, each doing a specialty in which they take as much satisfaction as does their master. The latter encourages them by kind words during their act, and rewards them with some favorite bit of food when they have finished. The little fellow which does the barber trick, handling the scissors and razor with a degree of naturalness that is ludicrous, is one of the cleverest monkeys in this country. Dressed in the uniform of a barber, "Vichy"—a contraction of the word "vicious" which he won when taking his first lessons in barbering—walks in upright position over to the chair, where he seats his customer—another monkey. He then takes a large razor which is made of paper, and proceeds to sharpen it on a strop, trying the edge every now and then with his little black finger. Then, holding the head of his victim with one paw, he slaps away with the razor in the other. When he has finished he stops a moment to enjoy the applause; then, taking a huge pair of scissors, he clicks them together so vigorously that he can be heard all over the house, while he seemingly cuts the hair of his victim. The latter has been trained to sit perfectly still and have his head slapped and banged about with the paper razor and the dull metal scissors. Although Vichy knew perfectly well how to hold the scissors, he could not be made to understand that he must hold them still in order to get a photograph of his specialty. With an almost human expression he looked straight at the camera, as much as to say "I'm ready," but he persisted in keeping up the motion, even faster and more furious. Monkeys are even more difficult than birds to photograph, for they are intensely nervous, and are in almost constant motion. If photographed by flashlight they are not afraid, but they invariably turn their heads just at the critical moment to get a better view of the flash, which they seem to enjoy.



TEACHING THE INTELLIGENT LITTLE PRIMATES THE WALTZING STEP.

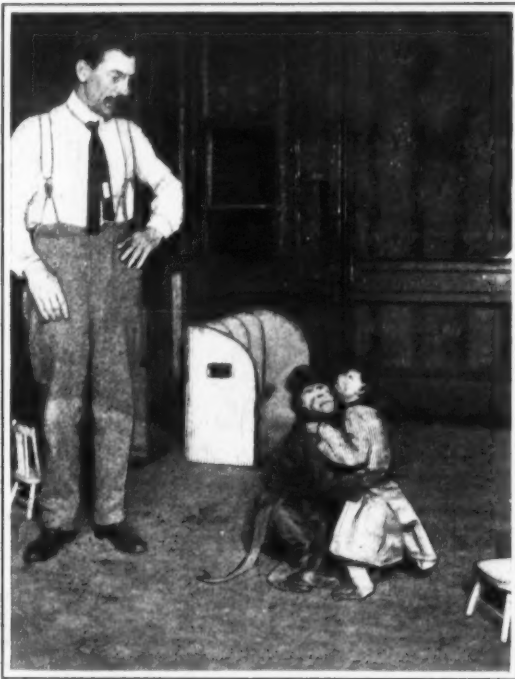
"Five of the monkeys are waltzers," said Professor Macart. "This is a very difficult act to teach. The only way to give them the idea is to place them on the floor and turn them round and round with your hands, and keep this up day after day at intervals of



MONKEY UNDERSTUDIES WAITING TO BE TAUGHT THEIR TURN.

fifteen minutes until they begin to associate certain music with this turning. It takes many weeks and a fund of patience before two monkeys can be taught to waltz together."

The musical act is the best of all, and the monkeys who perform this are the only musical monkeys in



ROMEO AND JULIET, THE MONKEY WALTZERS, IN ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT ACTS KNOWN TO TRAINERS.

America. A stand holding bells of the minor chords is presided over by one small monkey and one large baboon, while a stand of deep-toned bells is attended by a large baboon. The trio play "Home, Sweet Home," each pulling the right string at the right time, apparently without suggestion from the trainer. Many who attend this interesting performance and marvel at the clever little musicians think they really have an ear for music, but they are mistaken. They know the bells by location and not by sound, although they seem to know when they have pulled the wrong string and made a discord.

Each monkey actor in the troupe has an understudy. Monkeys straight from the jungle are the best to train. In fact, a monkey which has been in a zoo, or one which has been handled much, is impossible to train. Those just caught and brought to this country are ready to make friends, and they respond more quickly to kind treatment than the other kind. Said Professor Macart: "The various trainers use various methods. I never favored the starving method, but believe in giving the animals all they want to eat, and rewarding them with some dainty after they have finished a particularly tedious work. Persistency and kindness is the secret in teaching any animal. One can be too kind, though, for animals, like children, must know a superior, or they will soon rule."

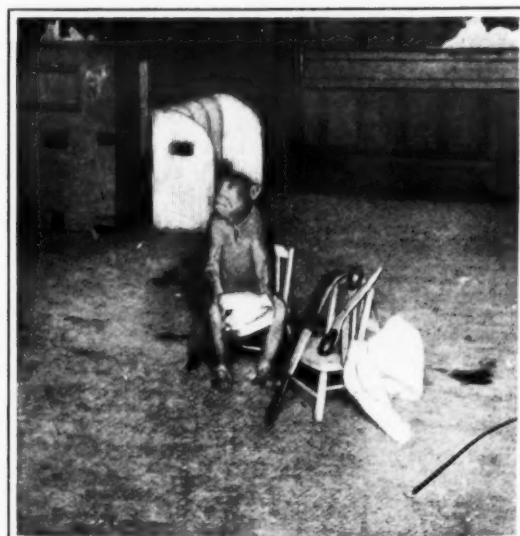
Most interesting of all were the monkeys in their little cage-homes, in which they are conveyed from city to city. Like the human family, the monkeys are either at their best or their worst when seen at home. It was dinner-time, and when the assistant came in with the meal the table manners of the various performers were characteristic. Some began a vigorous jumping up and down, others scratched at their

cage doors, and a few just peered out long enough to locate the keeper, and then thrust a small black paw through the door by way of invitation. The monkeys and baboons are fed upon the same foods. Raw cereals with milk constitute the morning meal. There are only two meals a day, and for the second the menu is varied, sometimes including boiled chicken, raw carrots, onions, and nuts in variety. The first thing new additions to the monkey troupe are required to do is to sit in the little box divided off into compartments and watch their friends and relatives act. After attending a couple of rehearsals in this way they are ready to make their debut on the stage, always chained to their little plush seats. In this way they gradually become used to the footlights and the audience. Like all professionals, monkeys are very jealous of each other, and many quarrels arise from this cause. The trainer especially has to be very careful upon this point, and when he pats one on the head or takes him in his arms he had best take them all in turn, or there will be trouble brewing for the one thus favored.

"There has been a great deal of talk about the affection and faithfulness of monkeys, by different trainers," said Professor Macart, "but most of that talk is for publication. Monkeys are affectionate just as long as you do things to please them, but when they are not having their own way—look out. I can't think of anything to liken the nature of a monkey to more than that of a woman. They will put their arms around your neck and kiss you one minute, and the next they will be ready to tear your hair out; and they will proceed to do it, too, unless you restrain them. Tricky, every one of 'em. Look at this little thing. Just now she thinks she never liked any one as she likes me, but watch her while I take up Ginger over there."

I did watch and in a second the melancholy eyes of Juliet flashed and she made a spring, biting at Ginger and snapping viciously at the very hand she had held so affectionately a second before.

"With all their affectionate ways toward each other, monkeys are the meanest animals to their own kind of any that I have ever studied. They wear an aspect of melancholy and gentleness, due, no doubt, to the unnatural state in which circumstances have forced them, but their eyes are bright and full of intelligence. The gravity and deliberation with which monkeys act are most impressive and cause one to respect the theory that they can talk. They certainly understand each other very well. A monkey will invariably take an intense delight in teasing and even hurting the smaller and weaker monkeys. Other animals are cruel and revengeful, but it is always for some object—to obtain food or revenge some injury. In the case of monkeys it is the mere pleasure of being spiteful. An ape will amuse himself for hours by reaching out and pushing a bun or a piece of fruit through the bars just within reach of his neighbor, and drawing it back before the other can get at it, doing this for the mere delight of seeing the anger, longing, and distress of the little victim. True enough, monkeys are clever, and one would naturally think their intelligence would help them to master tricks easily, but most of the stories of monkey wit may be traced to his powers of imitating man, a faculty which he alone possesses among brutes. The accurate copying of our gestures and actions which enables a monkey to work out a screw after having seen it inserted is a sort of intelligence in one sense higher than that of a dog or an elephant, but it is an intelligence purely useless and objectless. To try to teach him a trick by letting him imitate would be a waste of time, for while he might do the turn all right once, he could not be relied upon to do it again. But a trick once mastered is never forgotten, a monkey having a better memory in this regard than any other animal except the elephant."



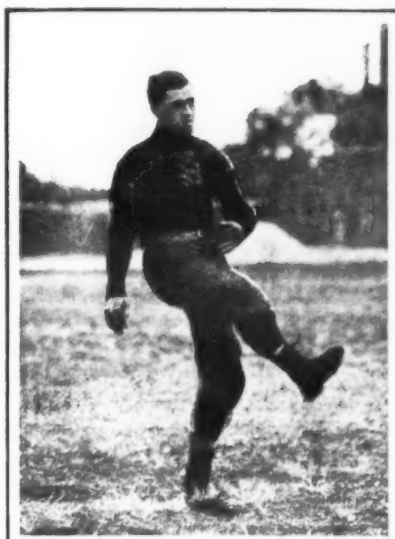
THE "BARBER" TAKING A MUCH-NEEDED REST.



BADENOCH CIRCLING THE END FOR A RUN.



BEZDEK BUCKING THROUGH THE CENTRE.



QUARTER-BACK ECKERSALL MAKING A DROP-KICK.



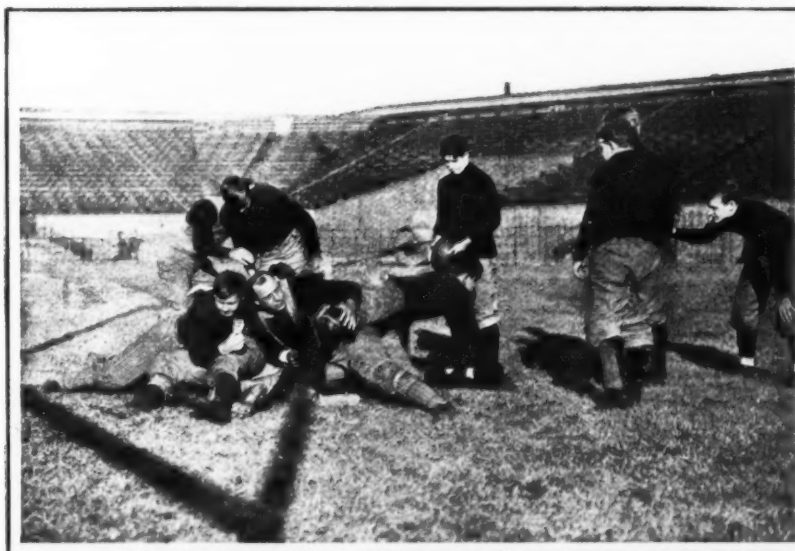
CAPTAIN MARC CATLIN HURDLING THE LINE.



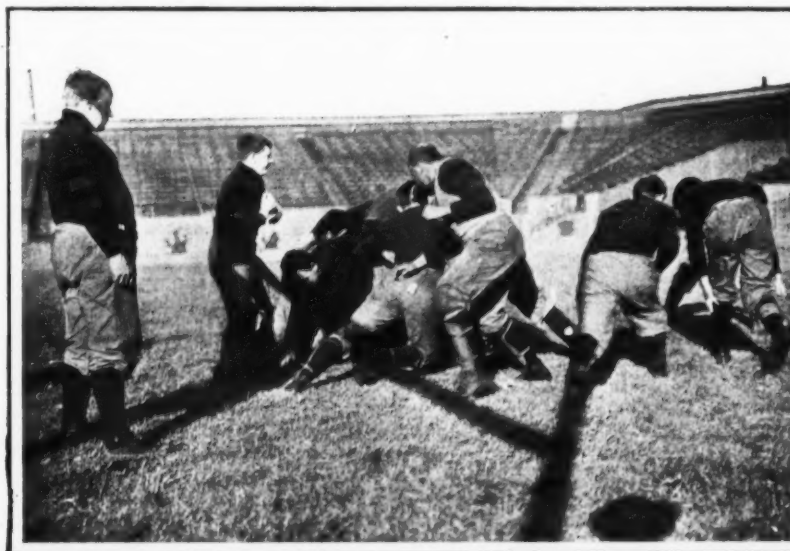
WALKER KICKING THE GOAL, ECKERSALL HAVING HELD THE BALL.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY'S EXPERT FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

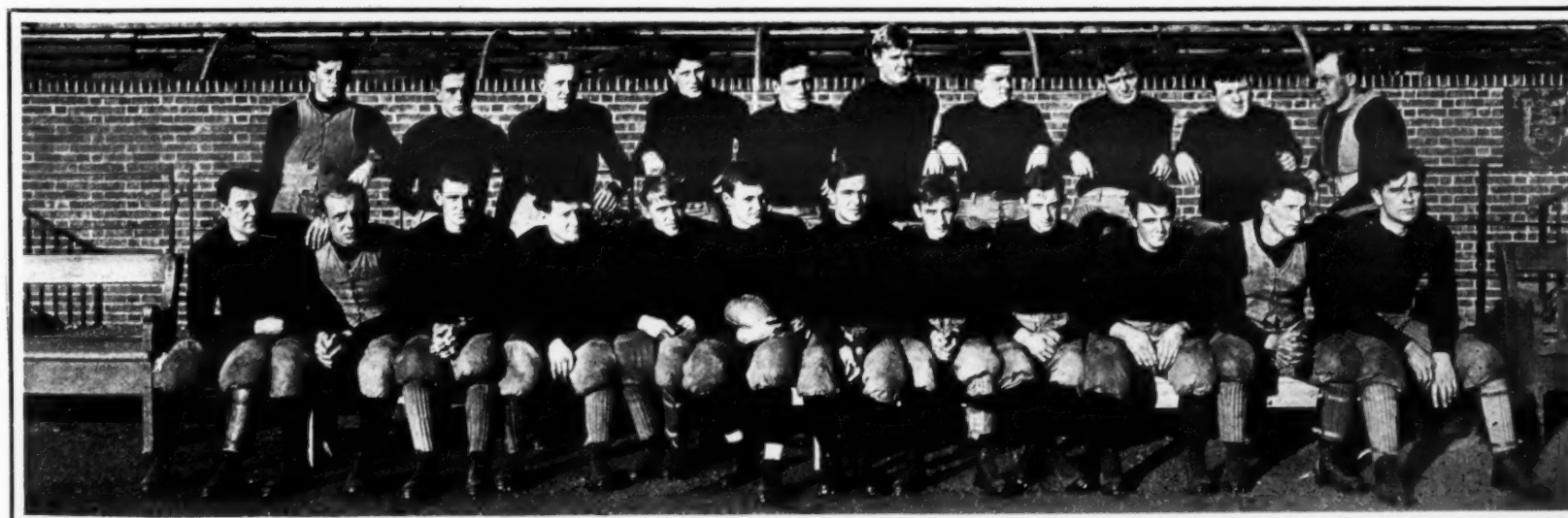
VIGOROUS AND AGILE MEMBERS OF THE TEAM WHICH IS EXPECTED TO WIN BRILLIANT VICTORIES IN THE WEST.—Photographs by S. E. Wright.



TRAINING THE TEAM IN ROUGH-PLAY TACTICS.



LIVELY PLAY DURING A PRACTICE GAME.



THE PENNSYLVANIA FOOTBALL SQUAD OUT AT FRANKLIN FIELD AND READY TO ENGAGE IN STRENUOUS PRACTICE.

PENNSYLVANIA'S ATHLETIC HANDLERS OF THE PIGSKIN.

MEN OF STRENGTH AND SWIFTNESS WHO WILL SUSTAIN THE HONOR OF THE QUAKER CITY INSTITUTION ON HARD-FOUGHT FIELDS.—Photographs by A. E. Dunn.



W. D. CLARK, END AND FULL-BACK.



T. S. HAMMOND, HALF-BACK.



J. C. GARRELS, END.



J. M. STUART, END.



W. D. GRAHAM, GUARD.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY'S EFFECTIVE FOOTBALL TEAM.

ALERT AND GRITTY YOUTHS WHO WILL NOT FAIL TO GIVE THEIR OPPONENTS A TUSSELE TO BE REMEMBERED.—Photographs by Rentschler.

STRENUOUS LIFE OF THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY

By
Remsen Crawford

THE RECENT order of President Roosevelt making his secretary, William Loeb, Jr., the spokesman for the Cabinet respecting matters of public interest dealt with at its sessions by the latter, is a signal proof of the chief magistrate's great reliance on his faithful right-hand man. In no other secretary to a President was such confidence ever reposed, but in this case the act was justified by the remarkable ability and good judgment displayed by Mr. Loeb in the performance of his difficult duties. Moreover, Mr. Loeb has sustained a close confidential relation to the President since Mr. Roosevelt became Governor of New York, and he thoroughly comprehends his superior's views and policies. Without doubt, he will exercise wisdom and discretion in discharging the new responsibility placed upon him.

There never was a secretary to a President of the United States who had as much work to do as Mr. Loeb. There are few men who could keep up with President Roosevelt as Mr. Loeb does, for he has a capacity for work second only to that of Mr. Roosevelt, even when the latter is strained to his most strenuous pitch. It is safe to say that President Roosevelt does as much work as two Presidents might be expected to do. Not only does he keep every Cabinet officer hustling all the while bringing in reports about this or about that, but he reaches out in the various departments of government and takes a hand in more matters which interest him than Presidents are wont to do. More than this, he takes upon himself the personal care of outside matters to a great extent, such, for instance, as straightening out the tangle of the Panama Canal, settling the coal strike, inspecting submarine boats and men-of-war, inquiring into conditions at Ellis Island and other immigration stations, bringing about peace between Russia and Japan, and many other affairs not exactly down on the programme for a President.

It is not difficult to see that while Mr. Roosevelt goes ahead with work at a clip like this, occasionally taking a trip across country besides, there must be a great volume of business to transact in the executive offices. This falls upon Mr. Loeb, and so arduous has the labor of the White House become that the private secretary has been very appropriately dubbed in jest "Our Deputy President." It is Mr. Loeb's duty to open all the White House mail, and this is the first thing that engages his attention when he enters the executive offices in the morning at eight o'clock. The porters have brought the huge mail bags into the office from the post-office early in the morning, and they contain all the letters that have come in for the White House over night. It then devolves upon Mr. Loeb

to "go through" this vast pile of letters, carefully assorting them so that he may put aside only the very important public matters and extremely personal letters for the President to take up personally. It would be impossible for any President to read all the letters that go to the White House, and particularly so in the



WILLIAM LOEB, JR., PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ABLE SECRETARY AND RIGHT-HAND MAN, AT HIS DESK IN THE "SUMMER WHITE HOUSE."

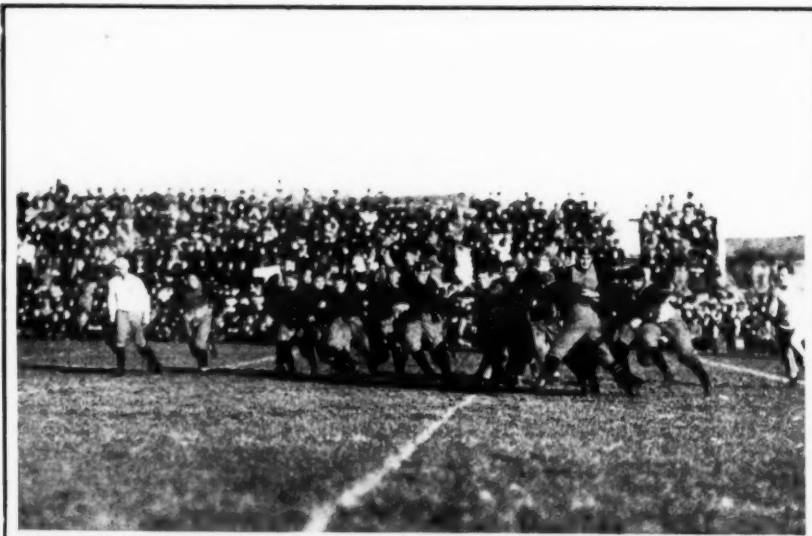
case of Mr. Roosevelt, since the volume of mail has increased so greatly within the past few years. Meanwhile, President Roosevelt is up and doing, for he is an early riser, whether he be at the national capital or at his summer home on Sagamore Hill, near Oyster Bay. At the "Summer White House" he is usually up with the sun and enjoying a plunge in the waters of Long Island Sound long before breakfast, and he does not rise much later when he is in Washington.

Mr. Loeb is usually ready for his session with the President before ten o'clock, taking with him to the President's private office only such matters as require the personal attention of the chief executive. Left behind are many letters and business matters with which Mr. Loeb himself can deal, and these are eliminated from the conference, except, perhaps, for a casual mention of the nature of one thing or another.

The President reads his important mail, tells Mr. Loeb what he wishes done with this or that, takes up new business, and gives directions, and within an hour, or little more, has managed to load Mr. Loeb down with enough work to keep all the stenographers of the White House force busy the rest of the day. Having been so long associated with President Roosevelt, Mr. Loeb has caught the manner of the man, and is quick in seeing the point. When he returns to the executive offices he knows very well how to attend to every detail of the routine, and distributes the work of correspondence among the stenographers in a way that will keep them all hustling while he takes time to go over the voluminous documents, letters, papers, etc., which the President has not seen.

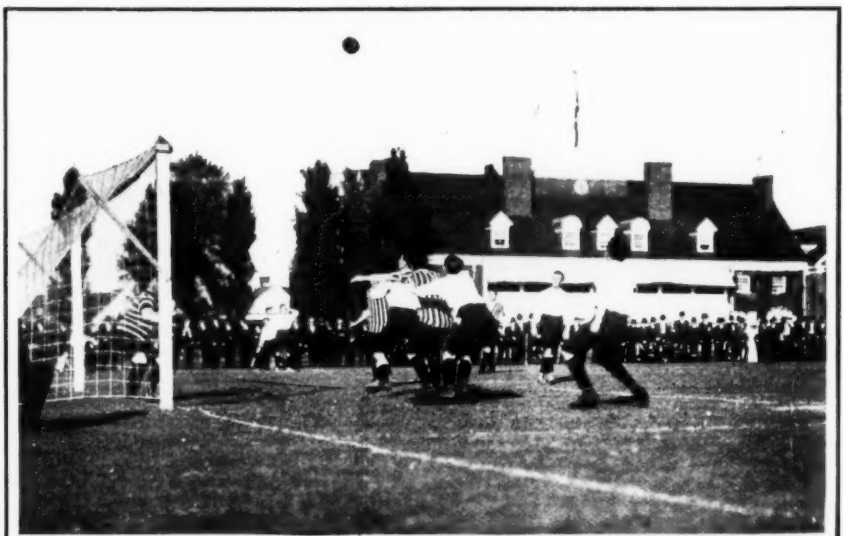
The President usually takes up enough of the public documents personally to keep him busy until about noon, and it is around one o'clock before he has finished delving into these important matters of state and is ready to receive callers. He not infrequently invites a Cabinet officer, or some other official of the government to take lunch with him in order that he may save time by discussing business matters while they partake of the mid-day meal. In the afternoon Mr. Loeb calls again with more mail, and another conference is held. By the time the secretary goes back to the workshop of the White House he has enough work to keep the force engaged well-nigh until midnight, and it is indeed a fact that the work is very often kept up at the White House until a later hour.

When the President is about to take a trip like the Southern tour, it falls upon Mr. Loeb to make all arrangements. He has to map out his plans far in advance, coming to an understanding with the various mayors and town authorities, Governors of States, and other public men along the route, arranging every little detail so that there may be no hitch between the hosts and the railroad schedules at the various stopping-places, giving directions to the secret-service men who accompany the chief executive on the trip, and making matters smooth in a thousand ways. With so much to do which has to be done exactly right, there is cause for wonder that occasionally on acknowledging mistakes Secretary Loeb was called by the jestful writers of the daily newspapers the "champion blame-taker of the world." This has only happened once or twice, however, and it is miraculous that any man could keep up with a man who works as hard as President Roosevelt without falling into more errors than does Mr. Loeb. He has all the essential qualities of the secretary of a man in public life—conservatism, politeness, caution, and, best of all, a wondrous capacity for work.



HARVARD'S HARD-WON VICTORY OVER WEST POINT.

MILITARY CADETS RUSHING THE BALL TOWARD HARVARD'S GOAL IN THE CONTEST WON BY THE COLLEGIANS BY THE SMALL SCORE OF 6 TO 0.—Photograph by Brown Brothers.



EXCITING MOMENT IN A "SOCKER" FOOTBALL GAME.

PILGRIM (ENGLISH) PLAYER BUTTING THE BALL BETWEEN THE GOAL-POSTS, AND SCORING FOR HIS SIDE IN THE HOT CONTEST WITH THE ALL-PHILADELPHIA TEAM.—Pitce & Jones.



LIVELY
"SCRIMMAGE"
IN A RECENT
CONTEST
BETWEEN THE
PRINCETON
AND A RIVAL
TEAM.

PRINCETON AND VILLA NOVA ELEVENS ENGAGED
IN A SPIRITED GAME ON THE PRINCETON FIELD.



CAPT. COONEY
(IN FORE-
GROUND) AND
HIS TEAM LEAV-
ING THE
PRINCETON
CLUB-HOUSE FOR
A GAME.



A GOOD KICK-OFF DURING A MATCH ON THE FOOTBALL GROUNDS AT PRINCETON.

PRINCETON'S STRONG AND WELL-TRAINED FOOTBALL TEAM.

EXCELLENT WORK OF THE FORMIDABLE "TIGERS" DURING RECENT CONTESTS WITH ABLE OPPONENTS.—Photographs by A. E. Dunn.



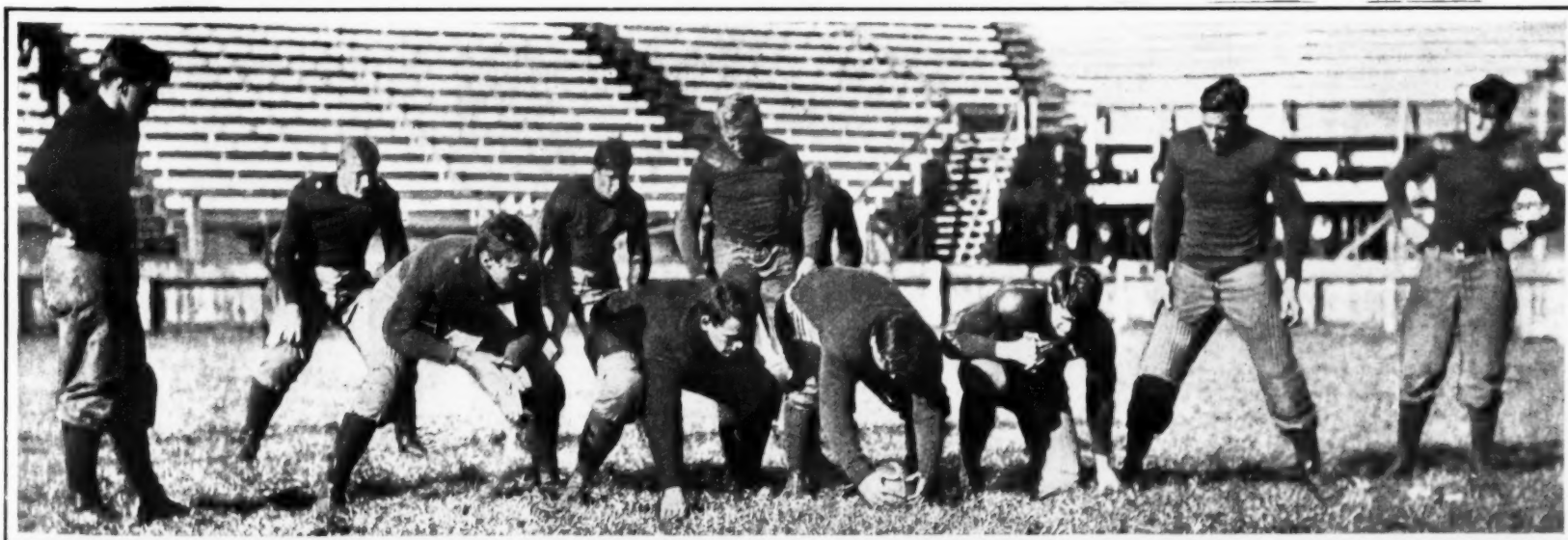
TED JONES, YALE'S NEW SENSATIONAL QUARTER-BACK, KICKING A
GOAL, WITH VEEDER HOLDING THE BALL.



COACHES SANFORD (LEFT) AND BLOOMER (RIGHT)
DRILLING TACKLE FORBES (CENTRE) IN LEG WORK.



FOSTER SANFORD (COACH) DRILLING YALE CENTRES—TRIPP, RIGHT
GUARD; FLANDERS, CENTRE; ERWIN, LEFT GUARD.



YALE FOOTBALL ELEVEN AS IT LINED UP AT THE FIRST GAME OF THE SEASON. LEFT TO RIGHT: FRONT ROW—SHEVLIN, RIGHT END; BIGLOW, RIGHT TACKLE; TRIPP, RIGHT GUARD;
FLANDERS, CENTRE; ERWIN, LEFT GUARD; FORBES, LEFT TACKLE; CONGDON, LEFT END. SECOND ROW—ROOME, RIGHT HALF-BACK; FLINN, FULL-BACK;
HUTCHINSON, QUARTER-BACK; HOYT, LEFT HALF-BACK.

YALE'S BRILLIANT EXPONENTS OF THE GREAT AUTUMN GAME.

ATHLETIC SONS OF OLD ELI WHO ARE PREPARING TO GIVE THEIR RIVALS THE HARDEST OF BATTLES ON THE GRIDIRON.—Photographs by H. M. Sedgwick.

The Other Side of the Immigration Question

By FRANCIS CURTIS

DURING THE last fiscal year 1,027,421 immigrants were admitted to this country. This number, which may or may not be exceeded during the calendar year, makes a new high record and is by many viewed with alarm. The number excluded and deported also reached a new high record, being 11,563. As our laws stand, then, those admitted were acceptable. Will the country be benefited by their admission? We do not have to ask if the immigrants themselves will be—their very coming is itself the affirmative answer. This round million of new people means a million more consumers, a million more mouths to be fed, bodies to be clothed and sheltered. It also means at least 600,000 more producers to come into competition with our already vast army of workers.

First as consumers: Two years ago this million of people bought little, if anything, from the United States. Next year practically all their purchases will be from our producers, and will amount in value approximately to \$100,000,000. In five years their purchases will amount to fully \$200,000,000, as their standard of living and their purchasing power will increase annually. Here there is an increased market for our producers which is almost incalculable, there being an annual increase upon increase. Every decade the enhanced market made by immigrants at the present rate of immigration and the normal increase of population amounts to \$10,000,000,000; equal to the entire international trade of the world. It is infinitely more profitable to feed, clothe, and shelter a person here than abroad. Multiply, then, the sales to one person by a million, and comprehend that this is an annual increase, and we shall see what a benefit it is to the producing classes.

But a large proportion of this million—between sixty and seventy per cent.—must at once become producers themselves, or they could not be buyers. Is this a menace to those already here? Must these 600,000 or 700,000 new laborers displace as many, or any, of those already at work? Certainly not at present, when there is a so-called labor famine in every part of the United States and in every line of industry. In the want columns of our newspapers the "help wanted" advertisements far outnumber the "situations wanted," many of the latter being inserted by those already employed but desirous of bettering their work and wages. Among the present-day immigrants there are but few skilled laborers. The men must go to work on our railroads, our cellars, our streets, and in our mines, and the women must go into domestic service or the humblest employment in our mills. Our laborers who have become more proficient and skilled will seek and obtain higher forms of employment to give place to the newcomers, who in turn will soon give place to others. They become not only consumers, but wealth producers. They help build our railways, our bridges; they excavate for new buildings, they mine our coal and ore, they develop our farms, and they clean our streets. They are not only needed, but they are absolutely indispensable to our national progress and development.

Since the foundation of our government we have admitted nearly 23,000,000 immigrants. The direct descendants of these and those living constitute fully one-half of our population. Without them we would have been a nation of but 40,000,000 people instead of over 80,000,000. We have absorbed and Americanized them easily, and to-day we find them in the United States Senate, the House of Representatives, as Governors of States, in legislative halls, as mayors of cities, in aldermanic chambers, and in all avenues of financial, commercial, educational, professional, and social life. They did not bring much with them, say, on an average, \$10 a head—\$230,000,000 in all—but the labor value of each is estimated at from \$800 to \$1,200. At the lowest estimate, then, this immigration has added a labor value exceeding \$13,000,000,000 to our resources without calculating that of descendants, which would undoubtedly give us fully \$25,000,000,000, or nearly one-fourth of our national wealth. For at least a decade to come, under present conditions, we can absorb a million immigrants a year without any trouble, and to the benefit of our country and the newcomers themselves. They should make us a people capable of doing all our own work, and capable of consuming most of our own products. In 1894 we consumed 232,000,000 bushels of wheat; last year we consumed 2,186,000,000. In 1894 we consumed 1,086,000,000 pounds of cotton; last year, 2,019,000,000 pounds. In 1894 we consumed 347,000,000 pounds of wool; last year, 462,000,000 pounds. In 1894 we consumed 951,000,000 gallons of petroleum; last year, 3,129,000,000 gallons. In 1894 we consumed 114,000,000 tons of bituminous coal; last year, 248,000,000 tons. In 1894 we consumed 7,000,000 tons of pig iron; last year, 18,000,000 tons.

These few comparisons show the immense increase in consumption

during the past decade, this increase being due in part to the great increase in immigration. It is cer-



THE NEW \$4,000,000 HOTEL GOTHAM, ON FIFTH AVENUE.



MR. FRANK BENNETT, MANAGER OF THE HOTEL GOTHAM.



THE GOTHAM'S DINING-ROOM, REPRODUCING IN PART THE COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE FAMOUS DOGE'S PALACE.

NEW YORK'S LATEST FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

Photographs by A. E. Dunn.

tainly better for our agriculturists if all of our cereals can be consumed at home. It is better for us if we have a home market for all our raw material. It is better to use our coal, our ore, our hides, our wool, and an increasing portion of our cotton, and practically all our breadstuffs and provisions, at home in a good market, than to pay freight and send them to a doubtful market. We may look with complacency, therefore, on the annual increase of a million consumers to be added to our own normal increase of population, provided these immigrants make good citizens and become Americanized. Undoubtedly some undesirable people are admitted, but so far they have been but comparatively few. I spent a day recently at Ellis Island and at a Hoboken pier for the purpose of watching the landing of a ship-load of immigrants. It was an

Continued on page 421

New York a City of Hotels.

IT SURPASSES comprehension how all the new hotels in New York City find sufficient business to support them. Magnificent new structures are constantly going up and every leading hotel appears to be full. The public has become so accustomed to the opening of new million-dollar establishments that such events create hardly a comment. New York has become the first hotel city in the world, and it is the height of every landlord's ambition everywhere to become the proprietor of a successful hotel in the metropolis. The recent opening of the new four-million-dollar establishment at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, the Gotham, brought to the city a modest, earnest, quiet young man who has made his fame at the national capital. Mr. Frank B. Bennett has probably a larger list of intimate friends among the leading statesmen at Washington than any other man in the hotel business. He was for twenty-three years, as manager of the Arlington, closely associated with the guests of that house. One of his warmest admirers was the late Senator Mark Hanna, and it is no secret that Mr. Hanna's advice and suggestion led Mr. Bennett to think of making a move to New York City.

Newspaper men throughout the country have a tender spot in their heart for Frank Bennett, because for many years he has held the proud place of steward of the Gridiron Club, the most famous newspaper organization in the world. The dinners of the Gridiron Club at Washington are unique. They are attended by the President, members of the Supreme Court and the Cabinet, and distinguished ambassadors, as well as by the most conspicuous newspaper men of the United States. An invitation is regarded as a high honor, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the Gotham, on its opening day, was honored by the enrollment of a very large number of the most prominent residents of New York City and their visiting friends, who sought thus to pay a personal tribute to Frank Bennett. The opening was without ceremony and almost without announcement, for Mr. Bennett has a quiet way of doing things peculiar to himself, and he does things as they ought to be done always. For instance, the Gotham opened its doors to the public twenty-four hours ahead of the date announced for the opening on the corner-stone of the house when it was laid. We venture to say that nothing of this kind has ever happened in this city before. The architects, Messrs. Fisk & Weekes, of New York, built the hotel on the lines Mr. Bennett, as an experienced manager, laid down.

The Gotham has twenty stories, is built of steel and granite, and is so absolutely fireproof that even the doors, window-casings, and other fixtures, ordinarily made of wood, are of substantial fireproof composition. Adjoining the University Club, it occupies a commanding site on New York's most fashionable avenue, and its interior comports in all respects with its impressive exterior. The foyer and the dining-room, rising two stories in height, are impressive, the ceiling and paneling of the dining-room reproducing the famous council chamber of the Doge's palace. The view from the upper floors embraces magnificent panoramas of the Hudson and East rivers, and the vast area of roofs, spires, and turrets covering the congested section of the city. The bachelors' quarters and the ball-room in the upper part are features. The kitchen is perfection itself, and Mr. Bennett is wise enough to make his scale of rates as moderate as those of the best-conducted hotels of the city. Associated with him are H. P. Birney and W. T. Gaines, both formerly of the Arlington. It is interesting to observe that one of the first permanent guests of the Gotham was the widow of the late Senator Hanna, and among others who registered early were Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, the Hon. Cornelius Bliss, and Secretary Root.



COACH "POP" WARNER SHOWING HIS MEN HOW TO PUNT.



WALDERS, CORNELL'S BEST PUNTER, KICKING THE BALL.



GIBSON MAKING AN ENERGETIC END RUN.



HALF-BACK, RUNNING WITH THE BALL, THREATENED WITH INTERFERENCE.



CAPTAIN COSTELLO, OF THE CORNELL ELEVEN.



CORNELL MAN MAKING A GREAT END RUN DURING A LIVELY GAME.

CHAMPIONS OF THE GRIDIRON AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ACTIVE AND SKILLFUL PLAYERS WHO ADD TO THE STRENGTH AND WINNING CAPACITY OF THE ELEVEN.—Photographs by W. P. S. Earle.



EXCITING MIX-UP IN THE GAME BETWEEN THE COLUMBIA AND SETON HALL ELEVENS.
A. E. Dunn.



HOT STRUGGLE BETWEEN COLUMBIA AND UNION AT AMERICAN LEAGUE PARK, NEW YORK.
A. E. Dunn.



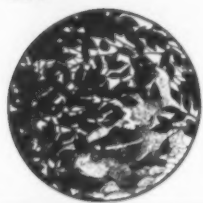
DONOVAN, OF COLUMBIA, PASSING THE BALL TO HELMRICH FOR A PLUNGE THROUGH WESLEYAN'S CENTRE.—Earle.



COLUMBIA ENDEAVORING TO BLOCK A PUNT BY UNION.
Earle.

COLUMBIA'S REPRESENTATIVES ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

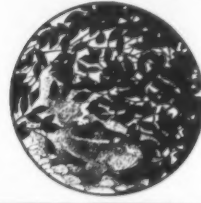
SPIRITED CONTESTS IN WHICH THE METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY'S ELEVEN TOOK PART, AND SOME OF ITS MOST CAPABLE MEN



An American Woman's Visit to Korea—No. 3

On the Crumbling Walls of an Ancient Stronghold

By Eleanor Franklin, special correspondent of Leslie's Weekly



WOMEN ON A QUIET STREET OF OLD FUSAN CARRYING HEAVY BURDENS ON THEIR HEADS.



ANCIENT GATEWAY OF FUSAN, AND ITS WHITE GARMENTED IDLERS.

SEOUL, KOREA,
September 15th, 1905.

GETTING to the Fusan railway station eventually, to find that a day and night were mine to spare before I could get a train to Seoul, I decided to follow the winding mudway—I cannot call it a roadway—on over the hills to the farthest town, where Korean "sights" are to be seen. Now there are sights and sights in this curious land, and many there are that are fine and worth a nation's pride; but the sights of old Fusan are such as could be found in no other corner of earth, and they are eloquent of the death of a nation's pride and the loss of even the power to be ashamed. The Korean houses of Fusan are mud huts—all of them. As I was making my way from town to town along the road I was impressed with the extreme cleanliness of all the people of the better class that I met. The men wore spotless white garments from head to foot, and the women, without exception, looked as if they had been thoroughly washed and ironed not ten minutes before, and I thought, naturally, that the homes of these must necessarily be clean, immaculate, indeed, like the little doll-houses one sees over in near-by Japan. But no supposition could be further from the truth. The Korean home is filthy. The houses of mud have no floors. They are neither plastered nor ceiled, unless in rare instances, and the people live in them like so many pigs in sties. I am writing now only of Fusan the forgotten, Fusan the far-away corner of the empire that has most heavily felt the hand of her neighboring invader; but I have learned that the same conditions prevail to a greater or less extent in most other places.

I started over the hill in a jinrikisha, but I had finally to get down and walk, being thankful that I had brought two men with me, so my little vehicle could be carried along behind me for any future possible use. The street through which I walked was about five feet wide, two feet of which was taken up by a stream of running water which is at once the city's sewer, its bathing-place, and laundry. I know this because at one point I saw a man emptying sewage of the most offensive sort into it, while a little farther on a dirty coolie washed his steaming, hot body in it, and still farther down a woman knelt upon a stone washing white garments in the same useful stream. I was astonished and could not believe that spotlessness could come from such a cleansing place.

Apparently there are no shops in small Korean towns, and one wonders where the people get the necessities of life. In Japan the houses are all shops in front and residences in the rear, and because of this the Japanese are called a nation of shop-keepers. But there are shops even in Fusan, only the goods are kept at the back, or carefully stowed away inside, instead of being displayed in full view of every passer-by. This at least saves the casual traveler from the temptation to spend all his money for small oddities, which is such a test of the self-control of everybody who journeys in Japan. Also there are regular market days in all Korean towns, when everybody who has anything to sell spreads it out in the street in the early morning, and sits over it all day long until sundown waiting for customers with strings of cash to spend. The men occupy the front rooms of all Korean houses, and one of the commonest sights of street life are the crowds of them that gather together under the shelter of the little huts, smoking pipes anywhere from a foot



TYPICAL SCENE ON THE ROAD TO OLD FUSAN.



FRIGHTENED BABY AND ITS GRACIOUS MOTHER POSING BEFORE THE CAMERA.

to a yard in length, and looking very solemn over whatever may be the subject of conversation. Levity or light-heartedness, or even apparent happiness, one almost never sees. But this is due to Korean stolidity, perhaps not unmixed with stupidity.

I thought that narrow street would never end. I was getting heartily sick of its indescribable odors and tired of its staring, chattering crowds, when suddenly, around a corner, it widened out abruptly and I found myself in the shadow of the old crumbling gateway leading into the ancient, walled city which flourished in prosperity bordering on grandeur ten centuries or more ago. It gave me a new sensation. It was the first walled city I had ever seen, and I walked under the gateway feeling as if I were intruding upon dead seclusions—doing something I had no right to do. I have seen old "ruins" before in many parts of the world; melancholy evidences of past glories and finished histories; but I never saw anything so entirely dead as this old Fusan—nothing which seemed to so solemnly forbid any attempts at new life. I believe that nothing new has been put inside those walls for over three hundred years; not since Konishi and Kato Kiyomasa came with their armies from Japan to batter down the ramparts and destroy all things worthy of destruction. The place is still inhabited, but

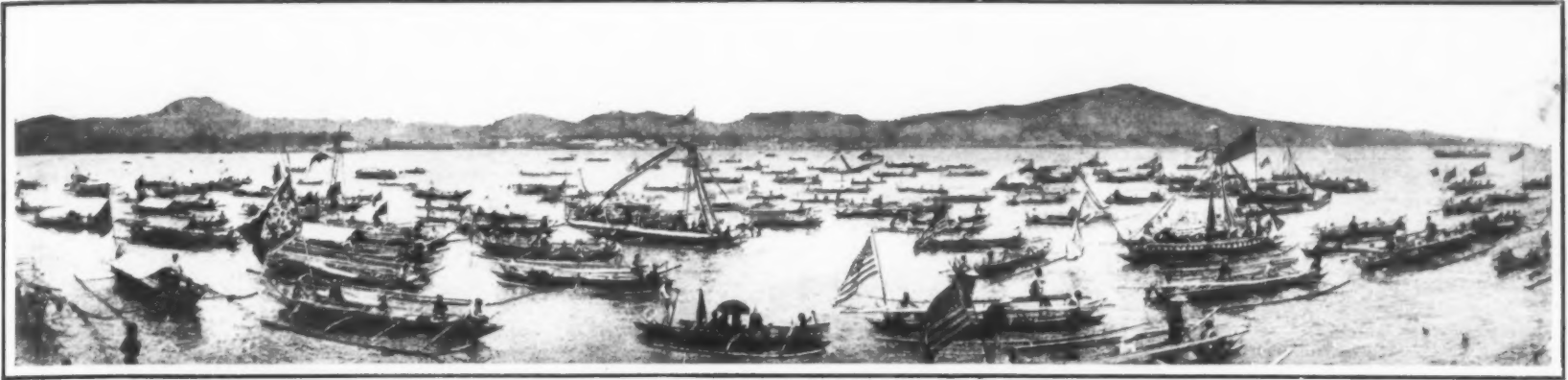
principally by naked babies, it seemed to me, when I started to thread my way through the one narrow street still fit for habitation. Perhaps this was because the men were all away attending to business or idling in the livelier new city over the red-clay hill, while the women hid themselves in the rear of the huts or washed white garments in the ditches of near-by rice-fields. One of these little naked babies was a prize for my camera. He was just learning to walk and was much neglected by the other children. He stood alone by a huge brown earthen jar several inches taller than himself and patted it with his chubby little hands, crowing jubilantly over the hollow sound it made.

He was quite too dirty to tempt me to any friendly advances, but I focused my camera upon him with a deliberation born of faith in his intention to remain just where he was, so I lost the precious moment when I should have pressed the button. All at once his little legs gave way under him and he sat down so suddenly and with such an awful jolt that he straightway set up a monstrous howl. My sympathy overcame my snap-shotter's enthusiasm and I hastened to pick him up, thereby losing one more good picture. But before I could reach him his mother came flying from the hut before which he was playing, and grabbed him up in her arms as if she thought I might be an evil spirit come to carry him away. I smiled and began to propitiate her in well-chosen English. But she didn't seem to understand. I showed her my camera, and, strange to say, she immediately melted. She knew what a camera was and she wanted to be "taken." Moreover, she wanted the baby to be clean, so she wiped his little nose on the naked palm of her hand with an ungentle upward swipe that made the baby cry some more, and reminded me of an old childhood rowdyism whose formula runs, "You live up here and I live down here, and I come up to see you." When she had quite finished his toilet she straightened out her own clothes a bit and squatted down with him in the middle of the street. It was a gracious thing for the poor little heathen to do, and I was sorry I couldn't do a miraculous instantaneous stunt and show her the result on the spot. But I had to just smile and say "thank you" in all the languages I could think of and go on my way.

The habitable part of even this one street soon comes to an abrupt end, and I found myself picking my way carefully along a narrow foot-path among curious old pillared ruins and stagnant mud swamps. The wall wandered off in picturesque irresponsibility to the very summit of the sheltering hills, and then dropped down the slopes and into the rice-fields in broken, crumbling sections. How fine it must have looked in the old days of its strength and usefulness! And how proud the people must have been who climbed to the second stories of its gateways to look within its prosperous inclosure and round about upon the magnificent view of rock-bound harbor and treeless, cloud-capped hills. They do this even now, the people of Fusan, but the power of thinking must have long since become lost to them. The upper-story of the gateway through which I entered was filled with white-garment-

Continued on page 421.

NOTHING will quicker revolutionize the system and put new life into it, than Abbott's Angostura Bitters. At druggists' and grocers'.



HUNDREDS OF NATIVE SMALL CRAFT AT BOMBOANGA GOING OUT TO MEET THE "LOGAN" AND WELCOME THE TAFT PARTY.



MORO WOMEN DANCING IN THE NATIVE FASHION BEFORE THE VISITING AMERICANS (IN THE GRAND-STAND).



MORO BAND, WITH ITS ODD INSTRUMENTS WHICH FURNISHED MUSIC FOR THE DANCES THAT ENTERTAINED THE VISITORS.



SECRETARY TAFT CORDIALLY GREETING A WELL-PLEASED MORO DATTO.



BULL-FIGHT GIVEN IN HONOR OF SECRETARY TAFT AND HIS PARTY BY THE MOROS AT JOLO.



THE BIG SECRETARY AND MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT ON THE DOCK AT BOMBOANGA.



UNITED STATES GUN BOAT "CALLAO" (X) IN LONG-KONG HARBOR JUST BEFORE MISS ROOSEVELT BOARDED HER AND SAILED TO CANTON.—Perkins.

THE TAFT PARTY HONORED WITH TRUE MORO HOSPITALITY.
FIERCE NATIVES OF THE PHILIPPINES CORDIALLY ENTERTAIN THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER.
Photographs by Squires, Bingham & Co.



THE HOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD



FOR WOMEN who do not like the publicity of ordinary business life in a large city there are many places in the

Work for Women in New York Hotels

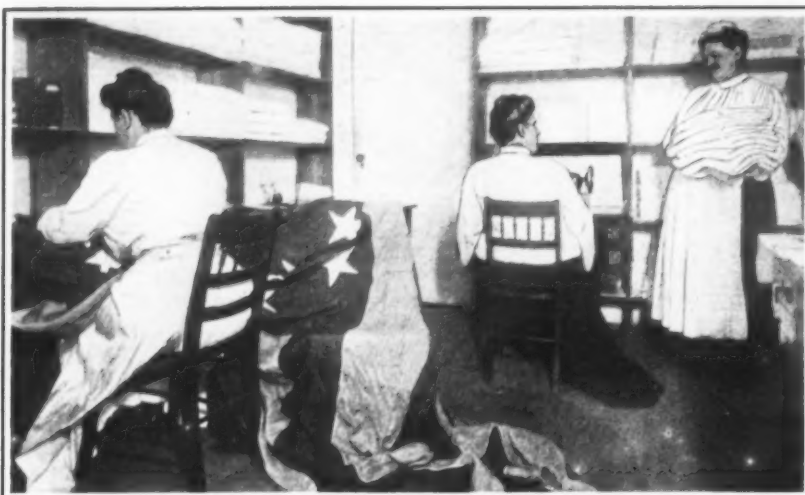
large hotels which offer profitable employment. That of housekeeper is, of course, the most important, and, while the position requires great executive ability, infinite patience, and tact, together with a knowledge of almost every trade under the sun, the remuneration far exceeds that of most women employed as stenographers, private secretaries, etc. Of the New York hotels, the Holland House, the Gotham, the Waldorf, the Astor, the Imperial, and one or two others pay their head housekeepers a salary ranging from one hundred to one hundred and fifty or sixty dollars a month, together with room, board, and laundry. The smaller houses pay from sixty dollars up, besides room, board, and laundry. When one considers that this sum is free of all tax, except a small item for incidentals and clothes, it will be readily seen that the position of housekeeper is not to be sniffed at. The salary of assistant housekeeper ranges from thirty to fifty dollars a month.

The summer hotels pay their housekeepers by the season, and at a fashionable resort this salary for two and one-half or three months ranges from three to six hundred dollars. The place is by no means a sinecure, for a housekeeper is responsible for everything in her department. She hires and discharges the help, and minor disagreements of every description are settled by her without being carried to the manager. The work is pleasant, however, for one who is adapted to it, and the hours are agreeably regulated. The most important department under the housekeeper's management is the linen-room, where the system of checking and counting napkins, pillow-slips, and sheets practiced in a large hotel would do credit to a government institution, so rigid is it; yet, despite all precaution, the constant shortage is something to marvel at. The doubtful honesty of civilized persons who form the great traveling public is a subject to which nothing less than the pen of a Shaw could do justice. While talking with the housekeeper of the Hotel Victoria, in New York, and also with representatives from the Royal Ponciana, Fla., the Ten Eyck, Albany, and the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach—authorities covering every grade of the better class of travel—I was told that the common thievery so often laughed at is not confined to souvenir gatherers, but that the shortage in bed linen, towels, and napkins is due to a more practical cause. At the Victoria the table linen, of a superior quality, suffers an average loss of three hundred napkins a month the year around, and as the books show that this loss must be replenished from the stock-rooms, the sum total for the twelvemonth is not calculated to make a manager optimistic.

The shortage of towels is very little less. "Can nothing be done?" I asked. "Absolutely nothing," was the reply. "The napkins are seldom missed until the inventory of the day is taken. The loss of towels is, of course, detected at once; but in a suite of rooms costing from three to ten dollars a day one cannot afford to offend a guest by accusing her of taking a towel. I remember one woman who tore a good sheet lengthwise to put on the bottom and the tray of her trunk. Others take pillow-slips to wrap around bric-à-brac when packing, and towels are taken for everything. The fault is by no means influenced by the income of the patron, for many of the persons who destroy or take linen are worth enough to purchase the hotel, to say nothing of incidentals like napkins and towels."

The next most important duty of the housekeeper and her assistant is the supervision of the linen-room employes, who do the mending, receive the linen as it comes in from the wash, and give it out to the maids. The giving out is often done by a system of counting. A maid on a certain floor or section returning so many soiled towels is given an equal number of fresh ones. Other hotels have a system of allotting each maid one hundred towels at a time, charging them to her, and checking them off as they are returned. An interesting item in hotel life is the number of towels required by the average person. The almost invariable first remark of a guest to a maid is, "I like plenty of towels." This may mean anywhere from three to nine a day, and it is not at all unusual for one guest to use six towels in one day. Odd as this may seem, the extravagance is more noticeable in men than in women.

The employes in the linen-room receive twenty dollars a month, with room and board, and their hours



A BUSY CORNER OF THE LINEN ROOM OF THE ORIENTAL HOTEL AT MANHATTAN BEACH.



CHAMBERMAIDS TAKING THEIR BETWEEN-MEALS TEA IN THE HELP'S DINING-ROOM OF THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

are well regulated, in most of the large hotels. The parlor maid or maids come next on the salary list with eighteen dollars, room and board, and the tips often bring this sum up to thirty or even fifty dollars. The maid's duties are to keep the parlor swept and dusted, and herself tidy and ready to attend the women guests who desire her services. The chambermaids, bath-room girls, paint cleaners, and scrub-women (of whom every hotel employs a small army) each receive twelve dollars. The work of the two last-named is distinctly different. A scrub-woman would not think of cleaning paint, and a paint cleaner would feel that she was demeaning herself in scrubbing the floor. Throughout the house the question of social distinction is argued, the maids feeling above the bath-room girls, the parlor maid above the other maids, and the linen-room girls above the parlor-maid, and so on. Human nature is much the same the world over. In the parlance of hotel employes, scrub-women are known as "soubrettes," the chambermaids as "the chorus," while the parlor-maids are called "show girls." The "soubrettes" begin their work at one o'clock in the morning, and do not finish until about five. They scrub the floors, and go throughout the house with soap and hot water. At the Hotel Victoria (the exception among the various hotels mentioned) the employes are permitted to enter the help's dining-hall at any time of the morning or afternoon between regular meals and have a cup of tea and a light lunch—a system which has much to do with the contentment reigning among the employes of this establishment. The cost is only a trifle, and although the plan has been in operation for some time, those who enjoy its advantages do not abuse it.

The question as to why girls who are in demand as helpers in private homes where a remuneration exceeding that given in a hotel is offered should prefer the latter, has been often discussed. The reply is best given from a consensus of opinion from chambermaids working in various hotels, the majority of whom say they would not enter domestic service for double the amount received in a hotel. Said a maid, in discussing this point: "In a hotel the work is laid out, and the maid knows exactly what there is to be done. Breakfast is served at seven—the girls go on duty at seven-thirty and work until twelve o'clock. It is rush and hustle again until four, when the day's work is ended. Each girl knows that if the work allotted to her is not well done she will hear from the housekeeper; but if she does right she will never know what it is to be bossed. The evenings are free, with the exception of every third night, when the maids in turn remain on watch from five o'clock until eleven. The wages are promptly paid." There it is in a nutshell, as it was given to me.

In one of the largest of New York's hotels each floor is in charge of two women who are known as "floor directors." No particular preparation is required for the work except that the woman must have

a pleasing personality and a certain amount of tact, because the floor of which she has charge is like a small hotel, and she is practically the clerk. Guests at a large hotel pay fancy prices and they expect the best service, and it is the duty of the woman in charge of the floor to see that they get it. She is supposed to have a fund of information regarding dressmakers, milliners, shops, and even the plays that are worth seeing. The salary is not large—about twenty or twenty-five dollars a month and board—but the work has its pleasant side, and for the young woman who has no special adaptability for anything else, it is well worth trying for. The position of housekeeper is one that cannot be taken by an inexperienced person, however much she may understand about keeping house, for hotel work and the task of directing a corps of employes requires experience. Few women are able to shoulder the many responsibilities without having served at least two seasons as assistant.

HARRIET QUIMBY.

OWING TO the prevalence of pneumonia and the great mortality which attend its ravages during the winter and spring, several boards of health in northern

Hot Onions for Pneumonia

New Jersey have been taking measures to protect the citizens of their towns from the disease. The health board of Washington, N. J., has published a remedy which is said to be a sure cure for pneumonia, and other health boards are looking into the matter with a view of having the

same thing published for the good of the general public. This is the publication as it has appeared in the papers of Washington:

"Take six to ten onions, according to size, and chop fine, put in a large spider over a hot fire, then add the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough to form a thick paste. In the meanwhile stir it thoroughly, letting it simmer five or ten minutes. Then put in a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply to chest as hot as patient can bear. In about ten minutes apply another, and thus continue by reheating the poultices, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. This simple remedy has never failed to cure this too-often fatal malady. Usually three or four applications will be sufficient, but continue always until the perspiration starts freely from the chest. This remedy was formulated many years ago by one of the best physicians New England has ever known, who never lost a patient by the disease, and won his renown by simple remedies."

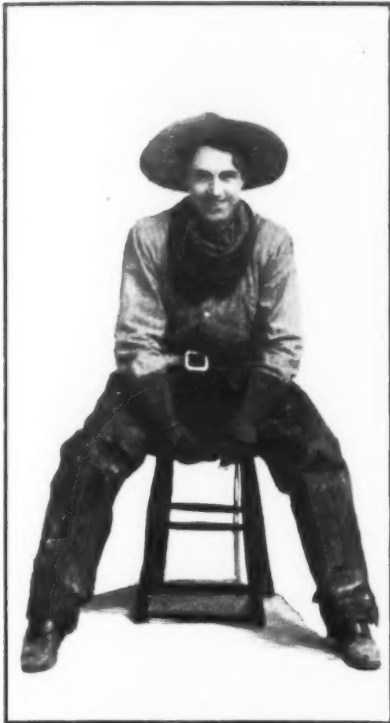
Purifying Politics in Connecticut.

A STRONG MOVEMENT for the purification of politics is in progress in Connecticut, with a specially earnest and united backing by the clergy of the State. It was one of the latter class who declared recently, in a sermon, that he did not think Connecticut would need another general assembly in ten years. "Connecticut politics," he said, "needs a bath." We have no doubt that this is true of the Nutmeg State, and it is equally true of a good many other States. Unless we are a thousand miles or more out of our reckoning, the rank and file of the American people, the vast majority, are heartily sick of being made the victims of the petty tricks and selfish intrigues of the professional politicians and chronic office-holders who are working for their pockets "all the time"; sick and weary of bosses and ringleaders who assume for themselves to speak both the first and the last word in all matters of legislation and local government; who are "the whole thing," in their own estimation, especially when it comes to law-making affecting the rights of corporations as against the rights of the masses. Connecticut has had its full share of this class of legislators, but from this time on their number will grow less. We confess to being optimistic. The example set by Folk in Missouri and Weaver in Philadelphia will not be lost. The people are coming to their own, and coming fast.

Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, THE WORLD'S FAVORITE SKIN AND COMPLEXION EMOLLIENT.

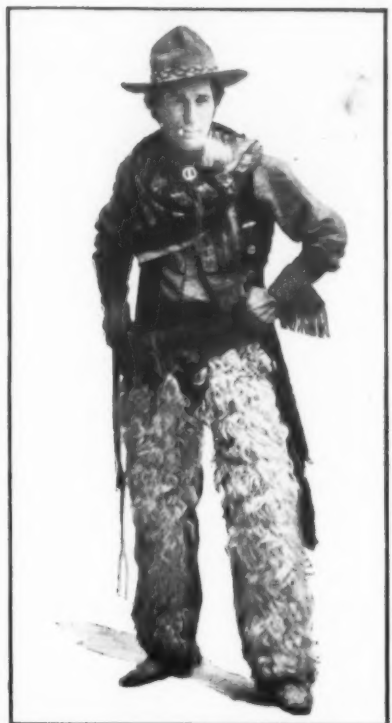
MILLIONS of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest and sweetest of emollients, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair; for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.



DUSTIN FARNUM,
In "The Virginian," which has been enjoying a
successful revival at the Academy of
Music.—*White.*



FRED COURTENAY, ROBERT WARWICK, JANET BEECHER, AND ADELE LEURMAN,
In "The Education of Mr. Pipp," the "Gibson picture play,"
at the Grand Opera House this
week.—*Hall.*



W. S. HART,
As *Cash Hawkins* in "The Squaw Man"
at Wallack's.—*Strong.*



WILLIAM K. HARCOURT AND MARY MANNERING,
In "The Walls of Jericho," at the Savoy.
—*Byron.*



JOHN MASON AND MRS. FISKE,
In the closing scene from "Leah Kleschna," which has recently
played a successful engagement at the Manhattan.—*Byron.*



LILLIAN RUSSELL,
Whose entry into
vaudeville at
Proctor's
has been one of
the season's
sensations.
Copyright, 1905,
by Falk.



CARLOTTA NILLSON,
Whose admirable
powers of
comedy have
been revealed
by her excellent
work in "The
Man on the
Box."—*Falk.*



AMUSING SCENE IN THE THIRD ACT OF THE AMUSING FARCE, "THE MAN ON THE BOX," AT THE MADISON SQUARE.
From the left, players are—Henry E. Dixey, Lee Baker, Carlotta Nillson, James A. Bliss, Constance Adams, Sydney Booth, and John Westley.—*White.*

REFLECTIONS FROM THE GLARE OF THE FOOTLIGHTS.

NEW PLAYS AND THEIR TALENTED INTERPRETERS THAT ENLIVEN THE CURRENT DRAMATIC SEASON.



The Man In The Auto



THE RENEWAL of the Vanderbilt road-race and the winning of it by Hemery on the Darracq prove conclusively to the students of road-racing that, if a great driver wins the classic Ardennes road-race in France from the crack drivers of Europe, he is sure to win the Vanderbilt race in the same year, because Heath won the Ardennes race last year and the Vanderbilt cup, also, and Hemery, as all the world knows, duplicated the performance.

IF OUR BIG road-racing events are to continue, which, after all, is possible, notwithstanding the universal wail of the pessimists, they must be held over longer courses, because any race less than five hundred miles is too short to demonstrate anything mechanically. The element of luck enters largely into a short race, whereas in a long race a car that might be temporarily put out by a slight accident could get a-going again and win. On the other hand, while a long race would be a more interesting one, unless there were more competitors to start the great question would be, how many would finish. In the Vanderbilt race of 283 miles only four cars out of nineteen starters actually finished, and by the same ratio none of them would finish a 500-mile race, and the race would have to be called a draw.

THE CHRISTIE-LANCIA collision in the Vanderbilt race on the eighth lap deprived America of a world's road record for a complete race, because up to that time Lancia had averaged over seventy-two miles an hour, and he completed his final two laps in almost the same time.



MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION AND LADIES IN A WHITE CAR EN ROUTE FROM WASHINGTON TO FORT MYER—CLARENCE WHITSON (IN FRONT), MRS. G. S. WHITSON (AT RIGHT), MRS. C. WHITSON (CENTRE).—Miller.

THE MOST remarkable thing, after all, about the Vanderbilt road-race was the fact that it was won on Dunlop tires and not on Michelin tires. So strong is the hold that the Michelin people have on the automobile industry of France that an explanation is necessary. The Ducros, of England, who own the Dunlop tire patents, are largely interested in marketing the Darracq car, and hence it was to their advantage to produce a win, if possible, for the Dunlop tire. It was a daring move to shift the tires on the very eve of the race, but the result verified their audacity. The foreign-made Dunlop tires do not, however, differ from the conventional Clincher tires, save for the fact that they are grooved transversely to prevent side-slip and skidding.

SOME FURTHER statistics of the automobile registration in New York State are interesting to the student who likes to indulge in figures. The September registration shows a gross total of 22,800 cars registered from 1901 to October 1st. The leaders in

the registration during the current year are the Cadillac, which registered forty-five cars during the dull month of September, and the Rambler, which was a close second. During the first nine months of 1905 1,100 more cars were registered than during the whole twelve months of 1904. During May, 1905, 1,500 cars were registered; in June, 1,429; in July, 1,042. The tabulation by years shows as follows: 1901, 954 cars; 1902, 1,083; 1903, 6,799; 1904, 6,417; 1905, 7,547. An army of professional chauffeurs is evidently under way, because over eight thousand of them are already registered in the State, pretty nearly one for every policeman on duty in New York.

MENTION HAS already been made of how one maker shows his new models by means of a traveling-freight car which is side-tracked in the different towns on his schedule. The makers of the Haynes cars have gone this scheme one better and are demonstrating the touring qualities of their new big touring car, which is an exact duplicate of the car they had in the American Vanderbilt team eliminating trial. The car is now on a road tour from Kokomo to Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and down the main line of the New York Central to Albany, thence to Boston and the New England cities, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburgh, and then, if it is not too late in the season, it will be driven to the Pacific coast. Meanwhile, an advance agent and advance notices are sent out ahead, so that the car may be readily inspected in the salesrooms of its local agents in the big cities where it stops. ALEX SCHWALBACH.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S VISIT TO KOREA

Continued from page 420.

ed idlers smoking their long pipes and grunting occasional remarks at each other, and the farthest gateway to which I came was likewise inhabited. I wondered how such conditions could exist. Off around the bend of the harbor, just over a single hill, lies the new city of Fusan, full of examples of modern ambition and civilization. The Japanese have lived there for three centuries, and they have brought into their exile all the new things of modern Japanese development, but not one thing have they been able to teach to the natives of the soil. Everything that Japan possessed of art, of science, of literature, of religion, before the modern era, she got from China through Korea; and now, when the time is ripe for her to repay in a measure this great debt, we find her unable to instill one principle of advancement into the Korean mind. The reason for this may not be so hard to find. In the beginning the Koreans taught in friendship and good will. Later they taught in fear and subjugation. The Japanese inflict themselves and their modernity with arrogance and insult, with brutality even and entire disrespect.

This is not the general impression that the world at large has received, I know, but much remains to be told when the perfect censorship of the little island empire shall have been lifted; when tongues that are tied by diplomacy shall no longer fear to speak. And yet, how many strange stories one hears hinted at that will probably never be told—would be discredited indeed if they were. And what good would their telling do the men of old Korea? They sit upon their decaying walls and look stolidly upon the havoc their conquerors have wrought. Nor is this the greatest of their offenses against the principle of national pride. They allow themselves to be superseded in everything by the Japanese with only an occasional feeble murmur. They never return kick for kick nor blow for blow. I have yet to see a Korean strike a Japanese, or protest even against any Japanese injustice or brutality. If they are kicked and cuffed, as they so constantly are, they merely turn and walk helplessly away with a hurt look or a meaningless snarl, although nine times out of ten they are larger than their assailants. This, I think, is due to the Korean characteristic of stolid indifference. They seem to have absolutely no interest in each other nor in anybody's troubles but their own, and they usually lack even that. They will not fight each other's battles nor unite against a common foe, else the Japanese usurpers would soon find themselves compelled to at least veil their contempt for the people they are dispossessing, and to occasionally restrain their violent brutality. But as it is, the Koreans are afraid of them. The Japanese will stand by each other to the last man. If a Japanese coolie should have any difficulty with a Korean, all the rest of the

Japanese in sight would jump in and help him out, while the whole Korean population would stand by and regard it with an absolute lack of interest. This is just the very reason why Korea will be a part of Japan, and the Koreans slaves to the Japanese, one of these fine days. "The survival of the fittest." Poor, old, apathetic Koreans!

All of these things were suggested to me by the picture of the men sitting in the upper story of the ruined gateway, smoking their pipes in idleness. I wonder at it all; wonder how a nation can reach such a plane of debasement. I climbed to the top of the useless old wall and looked out across the harbor to where the newer towns lay sleeping in the sun. As far as my eye could see there was not a single temple roof, not a single building that looked as if it were meant for public benefit. And yet I knew the Japanese inhabitants had hidden corners devoted to education and hidden seclusions where the good Lord Buddha and the gods of their own empire are worshiped in unswerving faithfulness. The long, gray building down by the water's edge in the nearest town I knew was the railway station and baggage-house. At the extreme end of the harbor, the full length of the roadway over the hills, I could make out the custom-house and a Japanese barracks. But by far the most conspicuous buildings in the scene were two or three modern, tree-sheltered, brick residences perched high up on the hill between the two towns, that I had been told were the homes of some "poor missionaries." Everybody out here calls missionaries "poor missionaries," in imitation of the ministerial prayers that are offered up at home for their protection in "barbaric lands," where they "sacrifice their lives and all that is dear to them in the service of the Lord."

I'm not scoffing. I believe in missionary work as much as anybody—foreign mission work, home mission work, work in any and every quarter where work will benefit benighted humanity; but it is really true that most of the missionaries in far-Eastern lands in this day and generation are to be envied in their opulence and pride. They live in better houses, many of them, eat better food, and have more servants than almost any of the other foreign residents, and, considering what their expenses are in this part of the world, they get splendid salaries. Moreover, an extra one hundred dollars is always added for each little one with which they happen to be blessed. Needless to make any remarks about the size of most missionary families. I saw no spire of a meeting-house rising above the general squalor, but I suppose the church is a mere detail. Perhaps the decadent Koreans might benefit by much precept along with good example, but an example of a better life than theirs is doubtless as good a sermon as could be preached to them.

As I wended my way back along the difficult roadway to my place of entertainment in the farthest town I found much food for further reflection. But I knew that I was then only on the outskirts of the nation, perhaps only on the outskirts of the nation's debasement, and I most earnestly desired to see more. I went to sleep that night quite tranquil in the belief that on the following day I should journey up to Seoul, the ancient and interesting capital, on the new Japanese Seoul-Fusan Railway. But I reckoned without the Japanese—a fatal mistake in Korea.

(To be continued.)

A City That Runs Everything.

THE MUNICIPALITY of Freiburg, Germany, is the grand-daddy of the public-ownership idea, for it owns and runs about everything in town, from the usual public utilities to the pawn-shop, insurance business, cemetery, theatre, restaurants, and the daily paper. The best part of this unique plan is that every department turns over a profit yearly to the city treasury. Only the schools and the theatre are non-supporting—both educational institutions. You can hear the opera for nine cents and can get a supper afterward for six cents. The people are happy, and can you blame them? Wish New York was a Freiburg. The words "graft" and "politician" are unknown.

Artists' Proofs Worth Keeping.

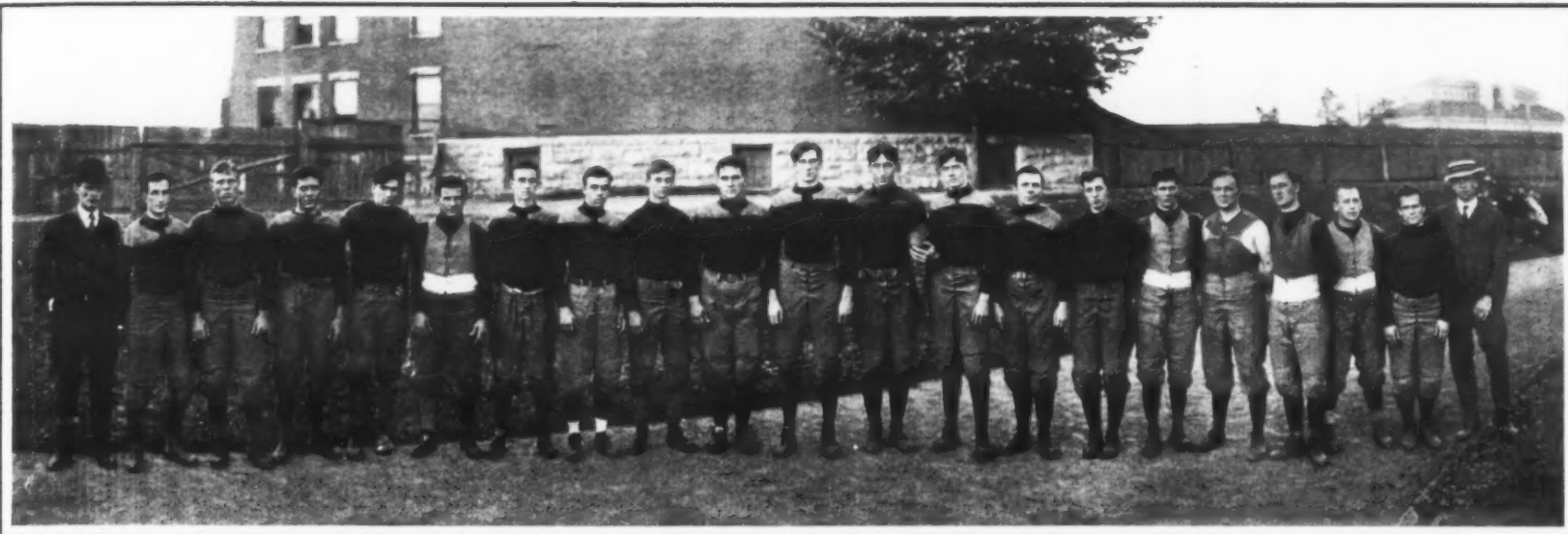
WOULD YOU like an artist's proof of any of the pictures in this number? We receive so many requests from our readers for proofs of our beautiful pictures that a few extra copies are made each week of every picture that appears in this publication (with the exception of those whose use is allowed through the courtesy of the owner). We will send you any proof you may select, securely mailed, at from fifty cents to two dollars, depending on size. Write at once, as the proofs will be kept only three weeks after publication, and a very limited number is printed.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

CURES NERVOUS DISORDERS,
Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion, and Restlessness.
Rebuilds the nervous system.

Baby's Food

can always be uniform if you use Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. The original. Especially prepared as an infant food. Send for Baby's Diary, a valuable booklet for mothers. 108 Hudson Street, New York.



TRAINING-TABLE SQUAD OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM.

From left to right: Griffith, manager; Wiggins, e.; Stimson, r. h. b.; Magoon, l. e.; Reynolds, e.; Dolan, h. b.; Lynch, e.; Banks, q. b.; Stein, f. b.; Waugh, g.; Chapman, g.; Captain Tucker, t.; Caddigan, t.; Crouch, t.; Park, l. h. b.; Scully, e.; Russell, c.; Clark, l. e.; O'Connell, f. b.; Irvington, h. b.; and Cumings, assistant manager.—*Sells.*

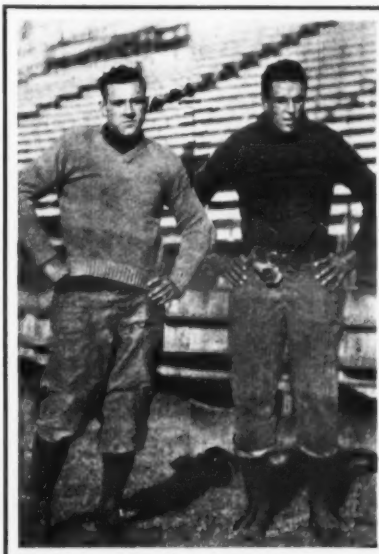


CAPTAIN D. L. TUCKER,
Of the Syracuse University football
team.—*Cook.*

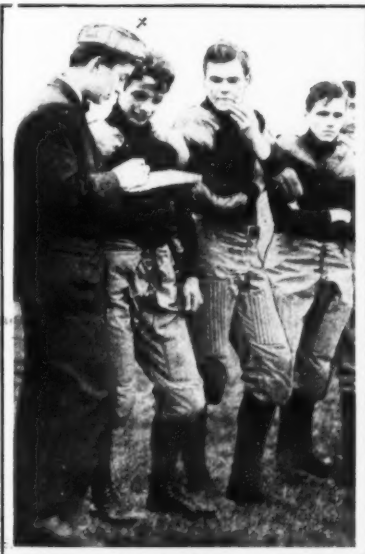


FORT MYER (VA.) FOOTBALL TEAM, COMPOSED OF YOUNG CAVALRYMEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Miller.



FORBES AND BIGLOW,
Yale's new tackles.
Sedgwick.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., (X)
Out for Harvard football, talking to team
manager.—*Boston Photo News Co.*



HARVARD'S FAMOUS FOOTBALL TEAM LINED UP FOR PRACTICE IN THE STADIUM AT CAMBRIDGE.

Earle.



MARCUS HURLEY,
Columbia's end, former bicyclist and
basket-ball player.—*Earle.*

CRACK ELEVEN OF THE UNITED STATES RECEIVING-SHIP "REINA MERCEDES."—*Salzillo.*VILLANOVA TEAM, WHICH GIVES PROMISE OF ESTABLISHING A GOOD RECORD.—*A. E. Dunn.*

INTREPID ATHLETES WHO ARE STRIVING FOR FOOTBALL HONORS.
GRIDIRON VETERANS AND PROMISING RECRUITS SHOW UP IN FINE FORM FOR A BUSY SEASON OF SPORT.

The Other Side of the Immigration Question

Continued from page 418.

interesting and instructive sight. The group was an average one from Bremen. They were contented, happy, quiet, orderly people. The children, particularly, were well-behaved and good. Not a crying baby did I see. The eight and ten and twelve year olds were caring for the younger ones, and there was an independent air with every child that could walk that was truly remarkable, and in strong contrast to some of our native children, who lean entirely on nurses and maids, crying and sniveling for innumerable wants. Most of the elders are eager and ambitious to get to their journey's end and to work, to earn a dollar and more a day instead of the mark for which they have been working. They are easily governed and most of them will become law-abiding citizens.

But while our laws and regulations have been and are quite satisfactory, while the immigration to date has been of great benefit to the country, we must be constantly on our guard. Especially is there need of some supervision over the destination of the immigrants. While we have no law to compel them to go in any particular direction, we might well have an advisory employment bureau to divert thousands from the congested centres to the West and South. Southern mill owners are to-day eager for immigrants. Says a recent labor report:

As there is but slight difference between the climate of Italy and that of the cotton belt of the United States, it seems to be practicable that white labor may solve the problem for the planter. For even to-day more cotton is grown by white than by colored labor; in the one case, fifty-six percent., and in the other, forty-four percent. It is also true that white labor picks more pounds of cotton a day than does colored labor. The movement, therefore, to bring Italians into the Mississippi valley is likely to be full of interest. When the European immigrant finds what excellent opportunities exist for him in the South, the tide of immigration will undoubtedly turn in that direction. Those who come first will naturally have the best opportunities. Most of the mills are in a position to take entire families, give them houses to move into on arrival, and put the members of the families who desire it at work on the following day or as soon thereafter as they are ready. No previous experience or training is considered essential. The necessary instruction is given in the mill by the present operatives.

And yet, in 1904 only 656 immigrants went to Georgia, North and South Carolina, while 58,411 went to Massachusetts. We can easily use a million immigrants a year, but we cannot use them all in one place. By far too many remain in New York City. At but a trifling expense a bureau could be maintained at each of our immigration ports, equipped with full information, and in many cases with free transportation to places ready for the new workers. With the successful operation of such bureaus we need have no fear, for at least a decade to come, that immigration, even under our present liberal laws and regulations, will exceed our capacity to absorb beneficially to both country and immigrants.

Money Trebled in Nine Months.

IT IS NOT always the case that much smoke indicates much fire, and that the greatest amount of real money is made where there is the greatest excitement. On the contrary, the large, steady profits usually come after the first flourish that accompanies the beginning of any new enterprise or industry. The oil fields of Indiana are the best example of the big profits that arrive after the fever of speculation is past; and the best instance of the prosperity in the Indiana oil fields is that of a large company which has its headquarters in the financial centre of the country. This is the New York and Western Consolidated Oil Company, No. 41-43 Wall Street, New York City. This company now owns over five thousand acres of proven oil lands in Indiana alone, including the famous Goings farm, which was described in a recent article in LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The company's profits are increasing each month. Its Indiana wells are now producing \$1,000 worth of oil monthly. With the plans under way for new wells the production will shortly be doubled.

The stock in this company has increased from 25 to 90 cents a share within nine months, and will not be in the market for less than \$1 after November 15th. Those who invested in the beginning have already more than

trebled their money. The stock is now paying 6 per cent. a year on par, which is nearly 7 per cent. on the present selling price, and 24 per cent. to those who bought the stock nine months ago. The fourth monthly dividend has been declared. Holders of this stock have every prospect of receiving increasing dividends for years to come. Only a small amount is yet offered at 90 cents a share. H. S. B.

Mining Notes of Special Interest.

THE ATTRACTIVENESS of mining is in its rare speculative possibilities. Many lose, but those who win sometimes make big winnings, as was the case with fortunate holders of stock of the North Butte Mining Company. By the discovery of a new vein of ore in the Speculator mine near Butte, Mont., which was considered practically worthless, this company has cleaned up \$600,000 in profits, and the stock, which eight months ago was offered at \$15, has jumped to \$52.50. Prominent stockholders in the company are W. Ellis Cory, president of the United States Steel Trust, and A. C. Dinkey, president of the Carnegie Steel Company. Blocks of 500 shares of the stock, which at first were a drug on the market, were given to Mr. Cory's sisters. These blocks recently brought \$26,000 in the open market. The North Butte Company began operations in April, and is now turning out 500 tons of ore a day. It is said that the company is mining copper at five and three-fourths cents a pound, while the metal is selling at sixteen cents.

WE LEARN THAT the bond issue of the Sierra Consolidated Gold Mining Company is being



NEW YORK'S NEW AND BEAUTIFUL \$3,000,000 LIBRARY BUILDING.

NEARLY COMPLETED EDIFICE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, WHICH IS TO CONTAIN 4,500,000 VOLUMES.—A. E. Dunn.

rapidly taken up, and that as a result of same the company is pushing development work, enlarging the shaft on the Snake vein to a three-compartment shaft that will enable it to take out of this vein alone 300 tons daily. It is already down 520 feet, and as soon as the shaft is enlarged to this depth the company is going down another 500 feet. It is building its road, upon which it intends to use gasoline traction engines, thus reducing the hauling expense to less than fifty cents per ton. Add to this the establishment of the fifty-stamp concentrating and amalgamating mill, the proposed smelting works, a large ore reserve, and there is cause to congratulate this company and its stockholders upon a vigorous policy. Mr. William A. Farish, their mining engineer, reports the largest unbroken ore chute that he ever encountered in all his experience save in one instance, and he has been identified with most all of the great mines in the country.

NATURE oftentimes aids the miner in a curious and interesting manner. For instance, near Boise, Ida., sluicing is carried on in winter as well as in summer in the old river bed of the Payette River, because numerous hot springs are located along its banks, the water from them being available at all times. Idaho mines, by the way, are attracting a good deal of attention. Reports from Sheep Mountain, in Custer County, indicate that it is the coming district of southern Idaho. An eighteen-foot vein, rich in lead and silver, has recently been re-discovered there in an old tunnel of an abandoned ledge.

THE STORY of another rich find in the Goldfield (Nev.) district reads almost like a tale from the Arabian Nights. However, it comes from sources thought to be reliable and relates to the discovery of gold ore on a claim about fifty miles north of Goldfield, which assays as high as \$150,000 to the ton. Samples brought in to Goldfield are filled with flakes of pure gold, one specimen, no larger than a man's fist, containing \$50 worth of the precious metal.

Greatest Library Building on Earth

THE GREATEST library building in the world, with a housing capacity for 4,500,000 volumes and costing approximately \$3,000,000, is now entering the final stages of completion on Fifth Avenue, New York, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, where the great reservoir for the city water formerly stood. This mammoth structure, which will be known as the "New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations," is a combination of the Astor and Lenox libraries, and they will be strengthened by the Tilden trust, giving a total endowment fund of about three million five hundred thousand dollars.

Work was begun on the building in 1899 by removing the reservoir and laying the new foundation. The sketch plans of the gigantic library provide for a building 350 feet in length and 250 feet in width from east to west, giving shelving room, as stated, for about 4,500,000 volumes, and a capacity for about 800 readers in the main reading-room. There is also provision for the needs of students and scholars in special reading-rooms on the second floor which will not be open to the general public, special tickets being issued upon application to those who wish to enter. There will be on the first floor a general reading-room, open to the public, including a children's room, periodical room, and newspaper room, and a large reading-room seating 800 will be located on the third floor immediately over the main stack for the storage of books. This stack will be 297 feet long by 28 feet wide and 53 feet high, containing seven floors and having

a shelving capacity for about 3,500,000 volumes. Besides the shelves which compose this huge stack there will be additional shelves in different parts of the huge building where another million books may be placed. Among other rooms provided for in the plans are children's, public document, newspaper, periodical, and patent rooms; rooms for Oriental literature, for sociology and economics, for mathematics and the physical and chemical sciences, for maps, for music, for the Bible collection, for Jewish literature, and several special study-rooms for individual use. The east side of the upper floor will be occupied by picture galleries, the art room, and the department of prints.

Our Fiftieth Anniversary.

From the Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, October 4th.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY is preparing to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on December 14th next. It will issue a double number, combining the Christmas and semi-centennial numbers. The WEEKLY was the pioneer of illustrated journalism, and has had a remarkable history, upon which it is to be complimented in highest terms.

Funny

PEOPLE WILL DRINK COFFEE WHEN IT "DOES SUCH THINGS."

"I BEGAN to use Postum because the old kind of coffee had so poisoned my whole system that I was on the point of breaking down, and the doctor warned me that I must quit it.

"My chief ailment was nervousness and heart trouble.

"Any unexpected noise would cause me the most painful palpitation, make me faint and weak.

"I had heard of Postum and began to drink it when I left off the old coffee. It began to help me just as soon as the old effects of the other kind of coffee passed away. It did not stimulate me for a while, and then leave me weak and nervous, as coffee used to do. Instead of that it built up my strength and supplied a constant vigor to my system which I can always rely on. It enables me to do the biggest kind of a day's work without getting tired. All the heart trouble, etc., has passed away.

"I give it freely to all my children, from the youngest to the oldest, and it keeps them all healthy and hearty." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

TWO significant statements by two eminent public men have recently been made. Both are in the nature of prophecies. The Hon. Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life, in his recent address before the Accountants' Association, speaking of corporation methods, declared that "publicity is sure to come, and is sure to stay in this country, and the time is near at hand when doctored bookkeeping will be treated in the same way that other malpractice is." Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, speaking at Cornell University recently, on government control of railroad rates, said that many of the directors of the life-insurance companies which have been under investigation are important factors in the control of our great railways, and that an investigation of the railways might lead to as interesting results as had followed the examination of some of the insurance companies.

It has already been intimated that a legislative investigation, by direction of Congress, of the railroad management of the country will be sought at the approaching session. If the President persists in his demand for the passage of an anti-railroad-rebate bill, it is easy to see that public interest will be centered on the subject, and that, in a struggle between the corporations and the President, the people will be with the latter. This struggle may become so intense that it will lead not only to a demand for investigation of the management of our great railways, but also to a demand for the kind of publicity for which Mr. Morton, himself a corporation man, publicly stands. It has been said by some attorneys that if President Roosevelt's idea of having every great corporation investigated once a year by independent auditors were carried out, the secrets of the corporations would be disclosed to their competitors, and that this would work great injustice to the former. Mr. Morton answers this argument by stating that he believes that more trouble and greater loss have been brought to the corporations by the wild and reckless competition their large profits invite than by any possible publicity.

These are prosperous days for railroad properties, and especially prosperous for the men who manage and conduct them with a despotism almost complete. The enormous fortunes some of these men have rolled up during the past few years by various inside promotion and syndicate schemes have not escaped public notice. An investigation of these methods would lead to disclosures far more unpleasant than those which have come from the life-insurance inquisition. The domination which the railroads have exercised, at least in one branch of Congress, has not been more complete than the domination of the New York Legislature by railway and insurance corporations combined. Yet, in spite of this control, a legislative investigation of insurance methods was ordered and is now on. This has stimulated a public demand for investigations of corporations generally, both at State capitals and at Washington.

The public appetite seems to grow by what it feeds on. In many of our largest cities the cry for municipal ownership of public utilities is going up with such force and volume that it amazes men of conservative tendencies. Corporations that have taken undue advantage of their influence with political bosses to secure valuable franchises at little cost are being shoved aside, and if retribution overtakes them it will be due to their dishonesty and cupidity. The trouble with such a situation always is that the weak and the innocent suffer with the strong and the guilty. When the people become imbued with a notion that they have been imposed upon they thirst

for vengeance, and wreak it upon any one who happens in their path. A public sentiment that has a mob behind is the most dangerous force that threatens property rights, and for this reason the thoughtful and conservative men in the financial world are joining with such men as President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Paul Morton, J. Edward Simmons, and Chairman Knapp in sounding a warning against a continuance of the provocation which corporate greed is constantly giving to socialistic tendencies.

The bull movement in Wall Street, so long predicted and so persistently deferred, will not come in a hurry. It cannot come in a tight money market such as we have been experiencing for the past month or two. We have had bull movements with a tight money market, but they were based upon lower prices, as well as the prosperity of the country. Has it occurred to my readers that the stock market has already had a pretty generous bull movement? Let them compare prices of stocks to-day and a year ago, and judge for themselves. It is one of the peculiarities of Wall Street that it discounts prosperity as well as adversity, and present high prices have fairly discounted the benefits we are to expect from our enormous crops and from the general stimulus the business of the country is having on every hand. This is the opinion of the most experienced investors in Wall Street. They believe that if the market were put on a lower plane and kept there for a little while the prospects for a fresh start, with considerably higher prices, would be much brighter. They find the situation now somewhat similar to that of 1902, when our credit was strained, money scarce, and liquidation inevitable.

Some leading speculators would not believe that we were to have a tight money market for more than a few weeks this fall. They insisted that our enormous trade balance would furnish us all the cash we needed. But while our exports are proceeding at a generous rate, our imports are likewise growing larger. We are not importing gold, and foreign nations are putting up the bars in all directions against gold exportations. In this matter, as in other things, Wall Street has discounted the future. Our large financial institutions were heavy borrowers abroad throughout the spring and summer, and now Paris, London, and Berlin are all seeking to accumulate the precious metal, and are asking American borrowers either to settle or to pay higher rates of interest.

If the present period of tight money can be safely tided over without a serious break in the stock market within the next three months, Wall Street will experience a great sense of relief. The very prosperity on which it has based a further rise in the stock market operates against such a rise, because it adds to the domestic demand for funds for industrial and commercial uses; and as interest rates depend upon the supply and demand, these rates must go higher with every fresh requirement for funds. Under such conditions, the chief danger to the stock market lies in the compulsory unloading of stocks by weak holders, and pools that are unable to maintain themselves. We have witnessed the liquidation that has cut the price of Chicago Subway shares in two within the past few weeks. If a similar shrinkage should occur in some other direction a feeling of uneasiness might develop which might lead to general liquidation. If this does not occur, the very best thing that the market can expect for a little time to come is a disposition to let matters remain as they are. A sluggish and liquidating market is usually the result of such a situation.

If the great banking interests of New York City have finally reached the conclusion that, in view of the money stringency, it would be well to put a damper on bull expectations, they have acted wisely and in a spirit of conservatism particularly needed at this moment. The fact that the tendency is now in this direction shows that the situation has been a little more acute and the danger a little more serious than most financial writers have admitted. If the great banking interests are able to maintain

FINANCIAL.

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\$4,500,000

THE WHITNEY COMPANY

First Mortgage and Collateral Trust

6% 60-Year Gold Bonds

Dated November 1, 1904. Due November 1, 1964.
Redeemable at 110 and interest on and after November 1, 1914. Coupons Payable May and November.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, Trustee.
Denomination, \$1,000. May be registered as to principal.
Application will be made to list upon New York Stock Exchange.

Capital Stock.....\$10,000,000
Total Bond Issue.....5,000,000
Reserved for Future Improvements.....500,000
Present Issue.....4,500,000

Officers and Directors of the Company:

GEORGE I. WHITNEY, President, Whitney & Stephenson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. L. W. HYDE, Secretary, Hyde Bros. & Co., Iron & Steel, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. B. FINLEY, Capitalist, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. S. RITCHIE, Cashier First Nat'l Bank, Washington, Pa.
E. B. C. HAMBLEY, Vice-President, Salisbury, North Carolina.
F. L. STEPHENSON, Treasurer, Whitney & Stephenson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. W. HERRON, President, Ft. Pitt National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. B. McCLELLAND, M. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
EDWARD POPPER, Popper & Sternbach, Bankers, New York.
J. J. KENNEDY, N. Y., Chief Engineer.
HERING & FULLER, N. Y., Consulting Engineers.
Hon. JOHN S. HENDERSON, Salisbury, N. C., Gen. Counsel.

The Whitney Company has been formed for the purpose of developing the water power of the Yadkin River in North Carolina. A letter from Mr. George I. Whitney, of Messrs. Whitney & Stephenson, Pittsburgh, President of the Company, gives the following details:
Present development, 40,000 horse-power, with sufficient land (over 13,000 acres), and water rights to build an additional 50,000 horse-power plant. Within a radius of 80 miles (easily reached by electric power transmission) there are now 257 cotton mills, using about 73,000 steam horse-power, costing \$35 to \$50 per annum. There are also numerous other mills and furniture factories within the same radius—contracts could now be made for the entire present development of 40,000 electric horse-power at highly remunerative rates.

Gross Annual Earnings, estimated.....\$630,000
Operating Expenses.....\$97,000
Interest on Bonds.....270,000—367,000
Estimated Surplus.....\$263,000

We quote in detail from Mr. Whitney's letter as follows:

"I do not hesitate to say that the project is sound in every particular. The Company owns an enormous and unending water power; the work is now more than 25% completed, and is being rapidly pushed by competent contractors, the T. A. Gillespie Company. There is a permanent constantly increasing demand for electric power at profitable prices without competition from nearby coal fields or forests, and there is no doubt that the Company will prove a highly profitable investment from its start.

"The development of this property from its inception has been in charge of the highest talent procurable in the country, and this is true of its legal and engineering departments, of the contractors who have taken charge of construction, who rank second to none in the country, and of the electrical and hydraulic builders, who will be readily recognized as of the highest class.

"As you know, there is demand for bonds of well-planned water power projects by reason of the permanence and large profits of such undertakings, as well as the inability of investors to buy desirable public utility or municipal bonds at remunerative prices. The bonds you now offer are, in my opinion, well secured, and should sell at a considerable premium in due time.

"Very truly yours, GEO. I. WHITNEY, President."

\$1,500,000 of the bonds having been sold, we offer the remaining \$3,000,000 for subscription at 100 and accrued interest.

Copies of the Prospectus and Mortgage can be had on application.
Report of Messrs. Hering & Fuller, Engineers, and the opinion of Hon. John S. Henderson, of Salisbury, N. C., as to the legality of the bond issue, can be seen at our office.

T. W. STEPHENS & CO.,

2 Wall St., New York.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED BY

First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Middendorf, Williams & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Fort Pitt National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. John L. Williams & Sons, Richmond, Va.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. First National Bank, Washington, Pa.
Davis & Wiley Bank, Salisbury, N. C.

the situation as it is they will do well. I still believe that, unless the money market relapses, we must have considerable liquidation, especially in pool stocks not strongly held and supported. A bull movement is hardly to be expected, therefore, in the immediate future. The probabilities, according to the doctrine of chances, favor lower prices before the close of the year. It is still a good time to watch the market from the outside and be ready to take advantage of any shrinkage in values that may suddenly occur.

"C." Norfolk, Va.: I am unable to get a report on Douglas, Lacey & Co., and do not recommend the properties.

"S. St." New York: Chicago Great Western "B" is a fair speculation on every reaction, if one has patience.

"Ludlow": I can get no report regarding the earnings of the property. The shares are not dealt in on Wall Street.

"B." New York: Southern Pacific preferred or the Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s both have merit, and make good returns.

"R. B." Chicago: You must be a subscriber at full rates at the home office to be entitled to the privileges of this department.

"M." Bangor, Me.: I will make inquiries regarding the F. E. Houghton Company, of Boston. 2. Washington Con. shares are not listed or sold on the curb in New York. I cannot, therefore, give you the report.

"W." Cincinnati: You have a profit instead of a loss, and that ought to be satisfactory whether there is a further advance or not. It is said that Chicago Great Western will be manipulated for a rise. However, I would rather be out of the market than in at this particular time.

"R." Brooklyn: 1. The acquisition of Chicago Terminal by the Hill interests, recently reported, ought not to be to the disadvantage of the property. I would hold the stock and await developments. 2. It begins to look as if the municipal ownership plan of Mayor Dunne would have to be set aside, and in that event Chicago Union Traction should have greater speculative value.

"F." Troy, N. Y.: 1. That remains to be seen. 2. I do not believe a majority has been deposited. 3. The preferred stock of the American Malt Company not deposited with the reorganization committee will have a right to claim accrued dividends. That right will be surrendered if the stock is turned in. 4. The company is doing much better, and there is no reason why it should not make proper provision for the payment of the dividends.

"S." New York: 1. The Kansas City Southern 3s are a first lien on a very good railroad property, and are not dear at present prices. 2. The Wash. Pittsburg Terminal 2s are not entitled to interest until 1910. They are a good speculation; but if the market passes through a spell of liquidation—as is likely, unless the stringency in the money market is relieved—all speculative stocks and bonds will sell more or less lower.

"R. L." Cleveland: 1. I would not sacrifice my Wisconsin Central. Recent changes in the management indicate that powerful interests have now secured a foothold in the property. In due time they will probably endeavor to make a sale of it to some strong trunk line at a good profit. 2. The shareholders of the Great Northern are entitled to subscribe for the \$25,000,000 of new stock at par, and the rights were first quoted on the exchange at \$37, equivalent to a bonus of \$3,700 to each holder of 100 shares. 3. The rise in Pullman is due to the belief that the time for the distribution of the surplus among the stockholders is approaching. The stock pays 8 per cent. dividends, but the extra dividends from the surplus every few years put a high premium on the shares.

"S." Hagerstown, Md.: 1. The future of Wisconsin Central (if the prosperity of the country continues) ought to be more favorable for the shareholders, provided the new interests in control do not find it more profitable to load the property with an increased bonded indebtedness on the sale of which their "syndicates" can make easy money. It is always well to take a handsome profit and run the chances of getting your stock back on a reaction, though I know many of the sharpest speculators on Wall Street who have made their money most easily and safely by buying promising shares at favorable opportunities, and then waiting patiently for years, if necessary, for a handsome return. A year ago I spoke of the safety and prospective large profits that might be derived from the purchase of Lackawanna shares, then selling around 250, and of the promising outlook for Soo common. Both these stocks have doubled in price since that time. 2. Nothing is known of the property on Wall Street.

Continued on page 428.

Plenty of Farms Down South.

WHATEVER MAY be done to stimulate a flow of immigration toward the South is worthy of all encouragement. We have the authority of the land and industrial agent of the Southern Railroad for the statement that there is abundant room for many thousands of Italian families on Southern farms and in Southern mills. Applications for Italian laborers on the farms and in the manufactories of the South are said to be coming in constantly. This same official speaks of an Italian settlement of about one hundred and seventy-five families. Each family works from twenty to thirty acres of land, for which rental

is paid. The farmers are furnished equipment, seed, and supplies, as well as houses to live in. The statement of their net earnings last year shows that no farmer earned less than three hundred and fifty dollars, while some earned as high as \$1,375. This was accomplished without any capital and no investment whatever on the part of the Italian family, except labor. A region where such opportunities and possibilities as these are open to workingmen and home-seekers of any and every nationality ought not to go unoccupied long. The South has room for millions of factory workers and tillers of the soil, with an assurance of prosperity for all who are industrious and provident.

By authority of a Resolution of the Board of Directors adopted at a Meeting held October 14th, 1905, the

GREENE Gold-Silver Company

Offer for sale 100,000 shares
of Treasury Stock at par,

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PER SHARE

For further information, maps, prospectus, reports, etc., apply to the Company's Office, 24 Broad Street, New York City. The Company reserves the right to withdraw this offer at any time or to reject any subscriptions.

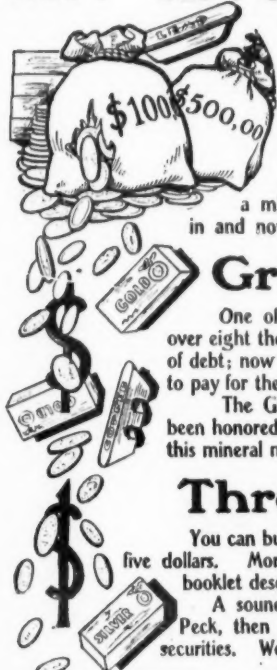
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THE GREENE GOLD-SILVER COMPANY

E. J. GATES
Treasurer

W. C. GREENE
President

Mr. Investor with \$25:



YOU have twenty-five dollars, perhaps a little more; you want to invest it where it will bring large profits. You, however, know such a sum in any business outside of the rich industry of mining is practically useless. But Twenty-five to One Hundred Dollars well invested in good mines will return you an immense profit. You want, however, a real mine that has stood the test and made men rich, and which gives you an equal chance; a mine that intelligent and famous men have examined, invested in and now direct. We know such a wealth producer, it is the

Great Peck of Arizona

One of the few mines of the world that paid from grass roots; has over eight thousand feet of work; is five hundred feet deep; absolutely free of debt; now sinking new shaft to go one thousand feet, and money ready to pay for the work; engineers claim it will open astonishing wealth. The Great Peck was featured at the World's Fair. This mine has been honored by more distinguished visitors than any property in Arizona, this mineral marvel has already enriched the world over

Three Million Dollars

You can buy shares in this famous mine for two dollars each, par value five dollars. Money can be made rapidly in this stock. Write us for free booklet describing this bonanza property. A sound investment will stand rigid investigation. Study the Great Peck, then look up our standing as Brokers in high interest bearing securities. We have been here for many years. Highest references.

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The following noted Americans have invested heavily in the GREAT PECK. Those marked with a ★ have been to Arizona and examined the mine; those marked D are Directors in the Great Peck Mine Co.

- ★ D Congressman W. E. BROWN, Chairman of Committee on Mines and Mining
- ★ D Congressman JAMES H. SOUTHARD, Chairman of Committee on Coinage
- D Congressman J. W. BABCOCK, Chairman National Republican Congressional Committee.
- ★ D Congressman JAMES A. TAWNEY, Chairman of Committee on Arts and Expositions.
- Hon. HENRY KASSON, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.
- D Congressman LUCIUS N. LITTAUER of N.Y. ★ D Congressman E. S. MINOR, of Wis.
- D Congressman J. A. BEIDLER, of Ohio ★ D Congressman HERMAN P. GOEBEL, of Ohio
- ★ Congressman H. C. LOUDENSCHLAGER, of N.J. Congressman JOHN J. ESCH, of Wis.
- ★ Congressman H. L. MAYNARD, of Virginia ★ Congressman H. STEENERSON, of Wis.
- ★ Congressman T. F. MARSHAL, of N. D. ★ Congressman C. R. DAVIS, of Minn.
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Write us and we will tell you more about this famous property and how to make money

HENRY B. CLIFFORD & CO.

10 WALL STREET

BANKERS

NEW YORK

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 427.

"J. H. S., Sour Lake, Tex.: Anonymous communications not answered.

"B., Ottawa, Ill.: I do not find you on my preferred list. Please read announcement at head of my department.

"M., Council Bluffs: It will be impossible for me to give you the accurate figures. I believe a line to the secretary of the Stock Exchange will give you what you want, or you can get a copy of the New York Evening Sun of that date, which covers all the quotations.

"R., Salt Lake City: 1. A stock is "sold short" by simply depositing a sufficient amount of money with a broker to cover the margin of safety, and telling him to sell a certain stock at a certain price. If the stock goes down, you direct him to buy it at the lower price, and make your profit accordingly. 2. No such stock is quoted. The Smelting Company represents ownership of all the mines.

"W., Chicago: I would be very glad to have your share of Corn Products put in with others that I have asked the stockholders' committee to represent. That committee is now seeking a report from the company. Such a report was promised semi-annually. It has just been sent out, and shows the earnings for the first six months of the fiscal year to have been much smaller than usual. I understand they are much better now.

"F., Cincinnati: I have always said that such concerns were too far away from home to enable me to judge fairly of their deservings. I doubt if I ever recommended the purchase as an investment. Furthermore, it has always seemed to me to be well to have one's money, or the bulk of it, in stocks dealt in on some of the exchanges, where they could be sold in an emergency. Holdings in private corporations, as a rule, can only be disposed of at a sacrifice. Being in the companies as you are, I do not see what remedy you have but to submit to the situation as you find it, unless you can induce other shareholders to unite with you in a protest against it.

"S. R., Hot Springs: 1. I believe that the price of American Maltine Company's shares, both preferred and common, has been depressed by inside interests to enable them to pick up the stock at low figures, and thus control the situation. They have secured, with the treasury holdings, nearly a majority of the common stock. I am told, but by no means, a majority of the preferred, as the holders of the latter feel themselves entitled to a large amount of accrued dividends which the reorganization committee, in its new plan, totally ignores. Preferred stockholders who join in this plan of course surrender their claim to the accrued dividends, and that is just what the reorganization committee is anxious to have done. 2. The temper of the strongest men in the Street is still bullish, because of the unprecedented prosperity in nearly every line of business. It is, therefore, not safe to take the short side, except as you know of special weakness in a certain line of stocks. While strong interests do not look for a bull movement in the immediate future, they are talking hopefully of higher prices after the money squeeze is over. The question is whether the pools who are holding up prices can continue to do so much longer without liquidation. 3. While the drift of public sentiment is undoubtedly toward municipal ownership of public utilities in cities, there is very little sentiment in favor of government ownership of our railways. That is a good way off.

Continued on page 429.

A Good Six-per-cent. Gold Bond.

T. W. Stephens & Co., New York, are offering for public subscription \$4,500,000 first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of the Whitney Company. This company was formed to build and operate a hydraulic-electric power plant on the Yadkin River, in the central part of North Carolina.

The locality in which the power station is being built is in the midst of a large number of cotton mills, whose demand for cheap power will undoubtedly utilize the entire capacity of the Whitney plant. There are 257 mills within a radius of eighty miles using about 73,000 horse-power per annum—mostly steam. The Whitney Company development at present will be 40,000 horse-power, with sufficient land and water rights to develop an additional power of 50,000 horse-power per annum.

Steam-driven plants are now costing from \$35 to \$50 per horse-power per annum, while the Whitney Company evidently expects to sell their power at about \$25 per horse-power per annum.

It is believed that the economic conditions in the textile trade in the South will be materially affected by the saving which the mills will be able to make under the new conditions. The enormous growth of the manufacturing cotton industry in the South will be materially accelerated by the developments such as are now taking place at Whitney and several other points in the Southern States.

There are several other factors which give such power plants great advantage over similar properties in the North. In the present case the flow of the river is constant throughout the year, and there is no ice to interfere with the working of the turbines during the winter season.

The Whitney Company is owned by a syndicate of well-known Pittsburgh gentlemen headed by Mr. George I. Whitney, a member of the New York Stock Exchange for many years, and head of the banking firm of Whitney & Stephenson. Subscriptions will also be received by First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Fort Pitt National Bank, Pittsburgh, Penn.; German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Middendorf, Williams & Co., Baltimore, Md.; John L. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va.; First National Bank, Washington, Penn.; David & Wiley Bank, Salisbury, N. C.

Cupid Follows the Flag.

(Longmont [Col.] Ledger.)

AN unexpected result of the war just ended is the marriage, at Tokio, of the Associated Press correspondent there to a woman war correspondent of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. Cupid follows the flag.

How He Raised It.

"Smith has bought an automobile, I hear. Wonder how he raised the dough?" "Why, didn't you know? He's just sold his yeast-factory."

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Is called "How Money Grows" and tells: How to tell a good investment; how to invest small sums; how you can convert \$100 into \$1,000; how to guard against poor investments, etc., etc. If you are able to save \$10 or more a month from your income you should not fail to own a copy. NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT of any investment but full to the brim with information that everyone should possess before they invest a dollar. Ask for it on a postal and I'll send it FREE by return mail. W. M. OSTRANDER, 429 North American Bldg., Philada.

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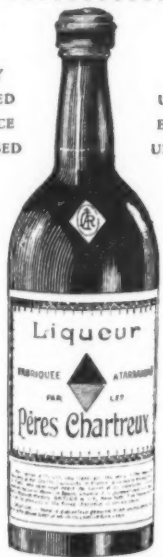
Own a producing Pineapple Plantation in Porto Rico that will pay a steady income for life. Escape the drudgery of the shop, the routine of the office, the ceaseless struggle for mere existence, by putting \$10 a month into this highly profitable industry.

One acre will net \$50 a year; perpetual profits begin in two years. Deeds given for half-acres and upwards. We plant, manage and market your fruit. A complete protection for non-residents. No frosts, no tariff, low freight. Strong company; bank references. A postal brings illustrated booklet. Write today before you forget it.

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THIS FAMOUS CORDIAL, NOW MADE AT TARRAGONA, SPAIN, WAS FOR CENTURIES DISTILLED BY THE CARTHUSIAN MONKS (PÈRES CHARTREUX) AT THE MONASTERY OF LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE, FRANCE, AND KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS CHARTREUSE. THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS THE BOTTLE AND LABEL EMPLOYED IN THE PUTTING UP OF THE ARTICLE SINCE THE MONKS' EXPULSION FROM FRANCE, AND IT IS NOW KNOWN AS LIQUEUR PÈRES CHARTREUX. THE MONKS, HOWEVER, STILL RETAIN THE RIGHT TO USE THE OLD BOTTLE AND LABEL AS WELL, DISTILLED BY THE SAME ORDER OF MONKS WHO HAVE SECURELY GUARDED THE SECRET OF ITS MANUFACTURE FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS AND WHO ALONE POSSESS A KNOWLEDGE OF THE ELEMENTS OF THIS DELICIOUS NECTAR.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 428.

"Tamarind": Those who have seen the Guano Amalgamated Gold Mining property in Mexico tell me it has value. The gentlemen who are behind it appear to have abundant resources.

"R. C.," Newburg, N. Y.: I would not sell my Cieneguilla stock, for I am told it should be worth more. Catlin & Powell, Mills Building, New York City, probably will be able to get you the best price.

"S.," Goshen, N. Y.: A lawyer should advise you in the matter. The controlling interests, no doubt, are buying the stock on the curb and would like to see it sell as low as possible until they have accumulated whatever may be outstanding.

"M.," Providence, R. I.: Your broker is undoubtedly correct. Your experience is precisely that of another party who has written me. It took a long time to close the reorganization scheme, and you bought the old, not the new, stock.

"B.," Toano, Va.: Virginia Chemical preferred might have a better investment than the American Ice Securities 6s, because the former represents a well-established and substantial property, while the latter is demonstrating its permanent solidity. American Ice Securities 6s pay 3 per cent. in October and April.

"S. St.," New York: 1. At present there is little preference, though the stronger speculative crowd is behind Tobacco. 2. The future of Chicago Terminal ought to improve if the Hill interests have really secured control. There is no doubt as to the great value of the real estate of this company and of its franchise, though it has a heavy bonded debt.

"R.," Goshen, N. Y.: I would take a profit on almost anything in such a market, with an expectation of getting it back at lower figures before the close of the year. There may be some exceptions, but a profit once taken is a profit secured. 2. Am. Malt is showing better earnings and could do still better. The proposed plan of reorganization is more favorable to the common than to the preferred.

"Inquirer," Providence, R. I.: 1. The annual report of the Lackawanna does not give a fair idea of the earnings of the property. It evidently does not intend to. 2. I greatly doubt if the present high prices of copper, iron, and steel can be maintained for another year. A drop in copper would certainly depress the copper stocks so freely dealt in on the Boston exchange, especially the highly speculative ones.

"G. W.," Milwaukee: Nothing was done at the recent meeting of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad so far as dividends were concerned. The report showed a decided improvement in earnings and in the general condition of the property, and was altogether favorable. I would not sacrifice my stock. With patience you ought to get a profit, for the outlook in the railway business is extremely good.

"B.," Albany, N. Y.: 1. Greene Con. Copper pays bi-monthly dividends of 40 cents a share. Every one who has seen this property admits that it has great value, though its management has been frequently criticised. The par value of the shares is \$10. There is no doubt that the Amalgamated people would be very glad to take control of this property if it could be bought around present prices. 2. The Homestake pays 25 cents a share monthly.

"H.," Toledo, O.: 1. The flattering report of the president of the Illinois Central to the stockholders recently would have been more complete if that gentleman had fully unfolded the methods by which the company's obligations were so enormously increased. If the contention of the attorney-general of Illinois is correct, then the Illinois Central is indebted to the State for about \$3,000,000 back taxes. 2. The Storey Cotton Company, of Philadelphia, owed its customers about \$3,000,000 when it failed. Stanley Francis, the principal in the company, has just been found guilty of swindling.

"B.," Esomont, Va.: I will ask the stockholders' committee of the Corn Products Company to represent your holdings of the common and preferred, along with several thousand additional shares of my friends, in the effort they are making to improve the management of the company to the end that dividends may again be paid. It is noticeable that, since the stockholders' committee was organized, both the common and preferred shares have had a decided rise. I am satisfied that dividends could be earned and paid if the management were conducted in a business-like and economical manner. The stockholders' committee is taking steps to secure such a management.

"J.," Goshen: Those who surrender their stock to the Jenkins committee surrender all their rights with it. American Malt preferred has a large amount of accrued dividends due upon it, and there is no reason why a satisfactory settlement of this obligation should not be made by the company. It was made by the American Ice Company, and it is said that it will be made by the Republic Steel Company. No matter whether the new plan is declared operative or not, holders of the preferred who stand out cannot have their property rights taken from them. For that reason I would not turn in my stock, but would write my protest to the committee and compel it to bid for the stock in open market, or take the chances of a lawsuit.

"R. D.," Plattsburg, N. Y.: 1. While I do not believe that the market at present looks particularly attractive in any direction, yet there can be little question that, if the present general prosperity of the country continues, some low-priced industrial shares must ultimately advance. The talk regarding Central Leather common is favorable, and I would not sacrifice my shares nor take a loss at this time. You might better be patient, even if your patience carries you into next spring. 2. The preferred shareholders of the Rutland Railroad are sending their proxies to T. C. Delevan, of Cummings & Co., New York, with the purpose of organizing to obtain some assurance regarding the plans for the property which the New York Central has in mind.

"E. S.," Richmond, Va.: 1. The rise in American Locomotive common has been charged to a pool, and to a scarcity of the stock. An intimation has been heard, however, that some other large corporate interest—possibly the General Electric Company—has contemplated the acquisition of American Locomotive on a satisfactory basis. I am unable to confirm this. 2. The talk about making Erie part of a great transcontinental system is not surprising. The strength of the Erie shares, and the fact that the Morgan interests have so much to do with the property, have given increased speculative value to Erie common, in spite of its very poor showing in the last annual report. 3. Greene Con. Copper at present gives the best returns, present and prospective, of the copper shares. 4. I hear that Greene Gold-Silver is to be advanced on the curb.

"Z.," Washington: 1. The New York Transportation Company owns extremely valuable omnibus franchises for Fifth Avenue and other recent sections of New York, but has been unable to find a satisfactory and economical conveyance. It is now trying a new vehicle still in the experimental stage. The company also does a very large business in renting automobiles. It earned about one per cent. on

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its capital stock last year. The par value is \$20. The stock is strongly held by capitalists identified with local traction interests, and I believe that some day, when they get ready, it will go higher. 2. Philadelphia Rapid Transit is a fair speculation. 3. Chicago Union Traction was recently advanced from about \$7 a share to much higher figures. It sold last year as low as 4 and as high as 15. An effort is being made to settle the traction controversy in Chicago on a basis satisfactory to the railroads. Such a settlement would, no doubt, be very helpful to the stock.

"Doc.," 1. The recent report of Cambria Steel was most encouraging. If the present boom in the iron industry continues all low-priced steel and iron stocks will be entitled to an advance. One of the largest makers of iron in the country recently declined to predict how long he believed the boom would last, for he said nothing was more fickle than the iron market. 2. The Granby is a well-known copper property in British Columbia, with a capital of \$15,000,000, par value of the shares \$10. There is no doubt that it is a great property, and the stock is now selling almost at par, though it sold earlier this year around 5. If the price of copper is maintained at present high figures Granby ought to begin to pay something to its stockholders before long. 3. Metropolitan, in spite of the poor showing in its recent annual report of earnings, is held very strongly in the belief that some day it will constitute a part of a great consolidated local traction system, and that it will be taken in on a higher basis.

"Subscriber," St. Louis: 1. Shareholders of the Canadian Pacific, at the meeting held October 4th, authorized an expenditure of \$7,500,000 for new rolling stock. No arrangement for obtaining the money was made public. It is said that a portion of the \$25,000,000 of new stock authorized to be issued last year might be utilized. It will be necessary to await an official announcement, I presume. 2. Speculation in Canadian Pacific is active not only in this country, but also in Canada and Great Britain. The tremendous immigration along this road is building it up very rapidly and adding greatly to the value of its lands as well as to income from freight and passenger service. The price seems high compared with the low figure of a year ago, which was 110, but as much of the stock is held for investment, it does not yield easily to pressure. I would prefer not to be on the short side of it in view of these facts, as well as the general prosperity of all great railroad systems. Of course good times cannot last forever, and prosperity invites competition. Prices may be lower before the close of the year, but the general expectation now is that moneyed interests are preparing for an advance all along the line with the opening of the new year if nothing unexpected happens to prevent.

"J.," Canada: 1. Colorado Fuel, as I have frequently pointed out, is in the hands of the Goulds. They are able to favor the Colorado Fuel Company not only by giving it very heavy orders for rails and other products, but also by purchasing coal supplies and by giving low rates for freight. It is the general belief, therefore, that Colorado Fuel on reactions is a good speculative purchase. 2. Amalgamated Copper would have been put on a 6 per cent. basis at the recent dividend meeting but for the fact that market conditions were unfavorable to an upward movement. Amalgamated interests would rather have this movement later on. I still think the stock is good for par. 3. It is beyond question that all the railroad-equipment concerns are now extremely busy, American Car and Foundry Company included. While competition has reduced their profits, their earnings are now much better than in a long time, and there is therefore ground for the rumor that dividends on American Car common may be resumed. 4. The earnings of Railway Steel Spring are very large, and the common, having been put on a 4 per cent. basis, shows decided strength. Having no bonded debt and being capitalized at more moderate figures than most industrials, Railway Steel Spring has been well regarded, and I recommended the purchase of the common a year ago. It will not be surprising if more than 4 per cent. can be paid on the common. At present it looks like the best on your list.

NEW YORK, October 26th, 1905.

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John D. Rockefeller's Funny Letter. THE VISIT of the press humorists to John D. Rockefeller, at Forest Hill, Cleveland, turns out to have been a sig-



FRANK T. SEARIGHT, Secretary of the American Humorists' Association, who wrote a funny letter to John D. Rockefeller.

nal event, inasmuch as the Standard Oil millionaire seems to have liked the taste of chumminess, and has since been hobnobbing with his fellows on all sorts of occasions. Perhaps the jokesmiths touched the laughing spot in the great man and put him in better tune with the world. The "josh" letter sent to Mr. Rockefeller by the jokesmiths is said to have tickled him very much. The letter was typewritten and is the work of Jokesmith Frank T. Searight, secretary of the American Humorists' Association, funny man of the Los Angeles Record, and author of a "Rubaiyat of the Tourist." The "josh" letter is as follows:

"At the third annual convention of the American Press Humorists, held in the city of Cleveland Sept. 4-8, 1905, I was instructed by unanimous Vote of the members to express to you, or send by mail, our thanks for the reception you accorded us on the occasion of our recent visit to Forest Hill.

"Had I the pen of a LUCRETIA I could hardly DRAFT a letter that would do justice to a description of the feelings of the humorists toward yourself and the DOUGHTY Dr. Biggar in this instance—an event which gave us the freedom of the great DIMENSIONS of your beautiful estate. The pleasure of a trip across your LONG GREEN golf links is difficult to hold in CHECK.

"It was a delight to tread upon the CASHmere-like carpet of nature that spreads in front of the picturesque hedge of snowdrops to which you so generously invited us to help ourselves. We appreciate the pains you took in showing us the mighty oaks which defy the onward ROLL of time and the pains which must have taken you at the reMARK of one of our party that those were not joke trees by any MEANS. It was INTERESTING to listen to your WEALTH of reminiscence concerning these and other trees which have hosted for you in these QUARTERS for lot these many years. We REVELLED in the EXQUISITE grandeur of the ROCKS and rills along the driveway in the VELVET verdure on all sides, and were captivated and entranced by the glories of autumn's GOLD and verMILLION in the foliage overhead. The STANDARD excellence with which we were treated by you made us forget the turmoil of life and MERGE ourselves into a ray of human sunshine. We CONTINUE to wonder that such rumor could gain CURRENCY as that which represents you as having closed the GATES of Forest Hill against the remainder of the world, WHEREWITH ALL the glory of bright sunlight and glad songs of SILVER-throated birds, not even a tartar BELLigerent could find fault with his reception at your hands. It must be there are no LAWS ON your books such as the public believe.

"I am sure you will pardon the queer actions of my typewriter, and, now that I have the machine under control once more, I wish to repeat that the American Press Humorists thank you for your kindness, your courtesy, and your hospitality when we were your guests for a day."

How a Western City Does Things.

DENVER IS happy in a mayor who does things; who not only preaches the gospel of municipal regeneration, but goes about practicing the business in a direct and energetic way—a distinction worth noting. This mayor—may his tribe increase!—has issued a proclamation setting forth how the city can be made clean and attractive by industrial effort. Every citizen he considers a housekeeper, and for their guidance he suggests a few simple rules, such as the following:

If your store-front, residence, or the fence is dull and dingy, order it repainted.

If your sidewalk, fence, or gate needs repairing, fix it.

Organize a block improvement society and allow no weeds to grow on the sidewalk area or vacant lot in your block.

Destroy the young weeds that are starting on your property or your neighbor's property.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS. CONSUMPTION



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A scientific remedy which has been skilfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 25 years.

At the following Keeley Institutes:

If your advertising sign is old and faded take it down and repaint or clean it.

Burn all the rubbish possible—allow no one to throw it on the streets, alleys, or vacant lots.

Ask your milkman, groceryman, and expressman to have their wagons repainted.

There is nothing new, startling, or original about these suggestions, neither does the application of them involve any

heavy or burdensome duties and obligations. But let one try to imagine what a wholesome and happy change would be brought about in the appearance of most of our cities and towns by the adoption of these rules of housekeeping. And why not adopt them everywhere? It is not a question of money, but simply a matter of a little time and effort.



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You can get seven lovely pictures and a set of twelve Tally Cards, dainty as they can be, with silk cords and tassels.

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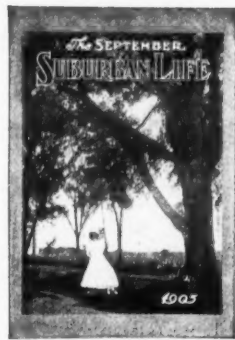


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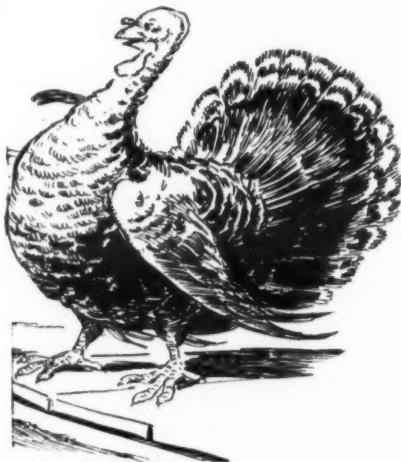
Trade Opportunities in Germany.

ACCORDING to Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfurt, Germany, there are good trade openings in that country for American manufacture of sanitary furnishings, bathing and heating apparatus, surgical contrivances and instruments, etc. American ingenuity and skill has much to offer in these lines that is superior to European appliances. It requires only personal push to obtain foreign orders for improved articles. The large majority of our manufacturers lack knowledge of foreign languages and trade conditions, and are therefore loath to explore markets which can be profitably worked only by the personal efforts of experts. Mr. Guenther suggests that as nearly all foreign nations are represented in our population, it would be well for American manufacturers and exporters to employ and train young Germans, Russians, Spanish-Americans, Chinamen, Japanese, Italians, Greeks, and Turks with a view of sending them abroad as missionaries for American trade.

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ONE OF the most attractive guide-booklets ever issued is "Picturesque Colorado," published by the Colorado and Southern Railway. This little work, which interests everybody who sees it, contains a profusion of fine illustrations and readable descriptions of Colorado's most magnificent scenery. Any of our readers may obtain it without charge by sending four cents in stamps for postage to T. E. Fisher, general passenger agent, Colorado Southern Railway, Denver, Col., and mentioning LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

1881 *Judge* 1905
My Twenty-fifth
Thanksgiving
Number
WILL BE PUBLISHED ABOUT
November 20th



The Approach of Thanksgiving

There is a dawning in the sky
Which doth a world of fate imply,
And on each casual passing face
A look expectant you may trace.
These signs the veteran turkey sees
And with a deep and mournful sigh,
He calls his numerous family nigh
And murmurs, pointing to the trees,
"Roost high, my little ones, roost high."
EUGENE FIELD.

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Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

SINCE the investigations now being made of prominent life-insurance companies were started, some time ago, there has been so much of misrepresentation, of lightly considered and harmful newspaper criticism, that a reaction was inevitable. This reaction has already set in, and nothing has helped it along so much as the recent address of Mr. D. P. Kingsley, vice-president of the New York Life, and one of the ablest insurance experts in this country, before the meeting of the National Association of Life Underwriters, at Hartford, Conn. Militant life insurance was his theme, and in direct and forceful language he pictured its world-wide mission for good. He declared that it was time something should be said against the insane chatter of the hour, and he cited the universal law that whatever survives, whatever grows, whatever becomes useful, must fight; that no great reform has ever been accomplished without a severe struggle. "Under the inspiration of a daily press," said Mr. Kingsley, "which, whatever its faults, is certainly very much alive, we are rather disposed to conclude that the only real and living things are official corruption, private scandals, betrayal of trusts, suspicions, bitter feuds, and jealousy." This impression Mr. Kingsley strove to correct. He held that the business of life insurance strongly suggests the missionary atmosphere of an earlier time. The cry for help which it seeks to answer comes up from all the earth. While asserting that, through a series of events, militant American life insurance and its management are now on trial, he did not apologize for anything done, nor defend any person involved. There is no more reason to conclude that life-insurance is unsound because of these revelations, he declared, than there is to conclude that all national banks are rotten because a Milwaukee bank was looted by its president.

Mr. Kingsley presented some instructive comparisons to prove that life insurance has barely kept pace, in its development, with other branches of modern business. The assets of life companies in New York, and the insurance put in force, have doubled in the period from 1896 to 1904. In the same period the national bank circulation expanded 110 per cent.; dividends by railroads went from \$81,000,000 to \$190,000,000; earnings of national banks from \$50,000,000 to \$113,000,000; annual transactions of the New York clearing-house from \$29,000,000,000 to \$60,000,000,000; exports of mining products doubled; revenues of the United States increased over sixty per cent., and immigration increased over 150 per cent.

"Militant life insurance," said Mr. Kingsley, in conclusion, "is militant America. It is one of the empire builders of the world. It will be feared and hated and misunderstood. It must be able to stand in the light. It must be open and clean in its methods. It must meet the striker and blackmailer with a flood of sunlight. If it slips, as it will occasionally, it must expect no mercy; it will get none."

"W." Warton, Ill.: The company is not one of the largest or best, but your policy is reasonably safe, and it might not be advisable, therefore, to accept so small an amount in cash for the sake of making an exchange.

"D. S." Vicksburg, Miss.: The petition filed with the insurance superintendent of Maryland, asking that the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, of New York, be debarred from doing business in that State, recites that the company is the legal successor of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Society, whose license in Maryland was revoked, and that there is pending in court an action against the company to recover premiums and assessments paid during seventeen years.

Assessment." Buffalo, N. Y.: The membership of the Royal Arcanum is showing a decided decrease, and it is said that more than 25,000 members have dropped out since the new rates were announced. The less the membership, the higher the assessment as a rule in fraternal orders. If you are insurable in any good, sound, old-line company, I would drop my assessment contract and take out a policy with a fixed premium and a guaranteed return. Then you can rest easily at night.

"Bond." Dover, Del.: The 20-year interest-bearing gold bond contract to which you refer gives you life insurance as well as a guarantee of the full amount of the cash and interest. If you are improvident and feel yourself unable to save anything out of your large income, and want to make secure provision for a rainy day for yourself as well as for your family in case of your untimely death, this is as good a contract as you can make. You can get the details more fully than I can give them in the limitations of my space, if you will write your name on the coupon accompanying the advertisement of the Mutual Life on this page.

The Hermit.

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NORTH AMERICA

[NON-SECTIONAL NON-PARTISAN NON-SECTARIAN]

Based on a Plan suggested to the

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and approved by a Special Committee

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"Subscribers will await with keen interest the issue of succeeding volumes, and will treasure this literary prize and magnificent work of reference."—*The Liverpool Post, England.*

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